

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin

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March 18, 1957

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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March 18, 1957

The Department of State BULLETIN, a weekly publication issued by the Public Services Division, provides the public and interested agencies of the Government with information on developments in the field of foreign relations and on the work of the Department of State and the Foreign Service. The BULLETIN includes selected press releases on foreign policy, issued by the White House and the Department, and statements and addresses made by the President and by the Secretary of State and other officers of the Department, as well as special articles on various phases of international affairs and the functions of the Department. Information is included concerning treaties and international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and treaties of general international interest.

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⁴ Ibid.,

March 1

Israeli Withdrawal From Egyptian Territory

*Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly*¹

During the long weeks in which the General Assembly has been occupied with the grave situation in the Near East, the United States has sought a solution which would be based on justice and which would take account of the legitimate interests of all the parties. The United States position was manifested from the very beginning in its resolution before the Security Council² which called upon Israel to withdraw and which called for the withholding of assistance to Israel if it did *not* withdraw. The United States views in this respect have been steadfast. They were most recently and most authoritatively set forth by President Eisenhower in his public address of February 20.³ In this endeavor we have recognized that it is incompatible with the principles of the charter and with the obligations of membership in the United Nations for any member to seek political gains through the use of force or to use as a bargaining point a gain achieved by means of force.

It now appears that the General Assembly's efforts to restore peaceful conditions in the area following the hostilities of 4 months ago are about to come to fruition. In its most recent efforts to find a solution, the Assembly, on February 2, adopted two resolutions.⁴ The first of these reit-

erated the earlier calls for Israeli withdrawal behind the armistice line. The second requested the Secretary-General, once that withdrawal is completed, to carry out the measures proposed in his report of January 24.⁵ The implementation of these measures would constitute solid progress toward lasting conditions of peace in the area, and the United States considers that all these measures as approved by the General Assembly should be put into effect without delay.

Now Israel announces that it is making a full and prompt withdrawal behind the armistice line in accordance with Resolution I of February 2, 1957. The United States welcomes this announcement. The United States understands this declaration to mean that withdrawal will be immediate.

The United States also takes note of the declarations made in the statement of the representative of Israel. We do not consider that these declarations make Israel's withdrawal "conditional." For the most part the declarations constitute, as we understand, restatements of what has already been said by this Assembly or by the Secretary-General in his reports, or hopes and expectations which seem to us not unreasonable in the light of the prior actions of this Assembly.

Future of Gaza Strip

Regarding the United Nations measures contemplated for the Gaza Strip, the United States has taken note of the statement by the Secretary-General on February 22.⁶ He stated then:

⁵ *Ibid.*, Feb. 18, 1957, p. 275.

⁶ U.N. press release SG/563 dated Feb. 22.

¹ Made in plenary session on Mar. 1 (U.S. delegation press release 2635) following an announcement by Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir that Israel would withdraw its forces from Egyptian territory.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 12, 1956, p. 750.

³ *Ibid.*, Mar. 11, 1957, p. 387.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Feb. 25, 1957, p. 327.

It is the desire of the Government of Egypt that the take-over of Gaza from military and civilian control of Israel—which, as has been the case, in the first instance would be exclusively by UNEF—will be orderly and safe, as it has been elsewhere. It may be added with equal confidence that the Government of Egypt, recognizing the present special problems and complexities of the Gaza area and the long-standing major responsibility of the United Nations there for the assistance of the Arab refugees, and having in mind also the objectives and obligations of the Armistice Agreement, has the willingness and readiness to make special and helpful arrangements with the United Nations and some of its auxiliary bodies, such as UNRWA and UNEF. For example, the arrangement for the use of UNEF in the area should ensure its deployment on the Armistice line at the Gaza Strip and the effective interposition of the Force between the armed forces of Egypt and Israel. Similarly, the assistance of the United Nations and its appropriate auxiliary bodies would be enrolled toward putting a definite end to all incursions and raids across the border from either side. Furthermore, with reference to the period of transition, such other arrangements with the United Nations may be made as will contribute towards safeguarding life and property in the area by providing efficient and effective police protection; as will guarantee good civilian administration; as will assure maximum assistance to the U.N. refugee programme; and as will protect and foster the economic development of the territory and its people.

It is the view of the United States that from a juridical standpoint the future of the Gaza Strip must, as the Secretary-General said, be worked out within the framework of the Armistice Agreement.

Obviously these matters are not for the United States alone to decide, but the United States can, I think, properly entertain the hope that such a useful role for the United Nations and its appropriate subsidiary bodies as the Secretary-General has described could usefully continue until there is a definitive settlement respecting the Gaza Strip or some final general agreement between the parties.

Gulf of Aqaba and Straits of Tiran

With respect to the situation in the area along the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran, I stated on January 28, and again on February 2,⁷ that:

It is essential that units of the United Nations Emergency Force be stationed at the Straits of Tiran in order to achieve there the separation of Egyptian and Israeli land and sea forces. This separation is essential until it is clear that the nonexercise of any claimed belligerent

rights has established in practice the peaceful conditions which must govern navigation in waters having such an international interest. All of this would, of course, be without prejudice to any ultimate determination which may be made of any legal questions concerning the Gulf of Aqaba.

It is appropriate at this time to recall the position of the United States on navigation through the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba. In a memorandum of February 11, 1957, made public on February 17,⁸ the United States Government stated:

The United States believes that the Gulf comprehends international waters and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf and through the Straits giving access thereto. We have in mind not only commercial usage, but the passage of pilgrims on religious missions, which should be fully respected.

The United States recalls that on January 28, 1950, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the United States that the Egyptian occupation of the two islands of Tiran and Senafir at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba was only to protect the islands themselves against possible damage or violation and that "this occupation being in no way conceived in a spirit of obstructing in any way innocent passage through the stretch of water separating these two islands from the Egyptian coast of Sinai, it follows that this passage, the only practicable one, will remain free as in the past, in conformity with international practices and recognized principles of the law of nations."

In the absence of some overriding decision to the contrary, as by the International Court of Justice, the United States, on behalf of vessels of United States registry, is prepared to exercise the right of free and innocent passage and to join with others to secure general recognition of this right.

These views are to be understood in the sense of the relevant portions of the report of the United Nations International Law Commission on the law of the sea, covering the Commission's work at its eighth session, from April 23 to July 4, 1956.

In connection with the duration of the deployment of the United Nations Emergency Force in this area, the question has been raised whether the Secretary-General would give notice to the General Assembly before the Emergency Force would be withdrawn. We have noted the Secretary-General's statement in his memorandum of February 26⁹ that "an indicated procedure would be for the Secretary-General to inform the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force, which would determine whether the matter should be brought to the attention of the Assembly."

⁷ BULLETIN of Feb. 18, 1957, p. 270, and Feb. 25, 1957, p. 325.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Mar. 11, 1957, p. 392.

⁹ For text, see U.N. doc. A/3563 dated Feb. 26.

Importance of Strict Compliance

I should like to emphasize at this time the vital necessity of full and strict compliance by Israel and Egypt with their international obligations, including the Armistice Agreement. Governed by their obligations under the charter, Israel and Egypt should base their relations on full observance of the armistice. The General Assembly in its various resolutions dealing with the present problem has recognized this necessity. Indeed, the Assembly in its first resolution dated November 2, 1956, noted that disregard on many occasions of the terms of the Armistice Agreements by the parties thereto was a forerunner of the hostilities which broke out in late October.

Once Israel has completed its withdrawal in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly, and in view of the measures taken by the United Nations to deal with the situation, there is no basis for either party to the Armistice Agreement to assert or exercise any belligerent rights.

The United States has from the beginning made clear its belief that, after the withdrawal of British, French, and Israeli forces, there should be established conditions different from those which had previously prevailed. As Secretary Dulles stated before the Assembly on November 1, 1956:¹⁰

There needs to be something better than the uneasy armistices which have existed now for these 8 years between Israel and the Arab neighbors.

The United States would like to see as rapidly as is practical a definitive settlement of the Palestine problem—such a peace as is contemplated by the Armistice Agreements. Realistically we must accept the fact that this cannot be attained at the present. Therefore, one of our principal tasks is to create peaceful conditions and tranquillity through the prevention of aggression. We believe that even if formal peace with definitive settlements may not now be obtained, we should vigorously seek to bring about the conditions of security and tranquillity which may, as rapidly as possible hereafter, make a peace settlement practicable, and that in the meantime there should be a strict compliance by both Israel and Egypt with their international obligations.

If, following the Israeli withdrawal, there

¹⁰ BULLETIN of Nov. 12, 1956, p. 751.

President Commends Israel on Decision To Withdraw

Following is the text of a letter from President Eisenhower to Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion (White House press release dated March 2).

MARCH 2, 1957

MY DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER: I was deeply gratified at the decision of your Government to withdraw promptly and fully behind the Armistice lines as set out by your Foreign Minister in her address of yesterday to the General Assembly. I venture to express the hope that the carrying out of these withdrawals will go forward with the utmost speed.

I know that this decision was not an easy one. I believe, however, that Israel will have no cause to regret having thus conformed to the strong sentiment of the world community as expressed in the various United Nations Resolutions relating to withdrawal.

It has always been the view of this Government that after the withdrawal there should be a united effort by all of the nations to bring about conditions in the area more stable, more tranquil, and more conducive to the general welfare than those which existed heretofore. Already the United Nations General Assembly has adopted Resolutions which presage such a better future. Hopes and expectations based thereon were voiced by your Foreign Minister and others. I believe that it is reasonable to entertain such hopes and expectations and I want you to know that the United States, as a friend of all of the countries of the area and as a loyal member of the United Nations, will seek that such hopes prove not to be vain.

I am, my dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

should be any recurrence of hostilities or any violation by either party of its international obligations, including those of the Armistice Agreement, then this would create a situation for United Nations consideration. The United States would consult with other members of the United Nations to consider appropriate action which they or the United Nations might take, with the object of restoring peace and harmonious relations in conformity with the principles of justice and international law.

In these difficult matters, the United Nations has a basic obligation set out in our charter to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace and to bring about by peaceful means, and

in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. We also recall that article 2 of the charter provides that members, in order to get the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall themselves fulfill in good faith their obligations under the charter, and that among such obligations is that of settling their international disputes by peaceful means and refraining from the use of force against the territorial integrity of any state.

We have reached a turning point in the long efforts of the United Nations to bring order and stability to this troubled area in the Near East. We have just heard Israel's announcement that it will respond to the call of the General Assembly for withdrawal. It is now incumbent upon all members of the United Nations, and particularly those directly concerned, to give their full cooperation in carrying out the measures proposed by the Secretary-General in his report of January 24 and endorsed by the General Assembly on February 2.

Let me also say that Egypt during these trying weeks has acted with commendable forbearance on the issues which we confront today. We are confident that Egypt will continue to act in this spirit.

The United States also expresses its deep appreciation for the untiring efforts of the Secretary-General and his immediate associates to achieve the objectives of the General Assembly resolutions. This organization is fortunate in having at its helm a statesman and diplomat whose great energies and intellect have been devoted to peace through long days and, I might say, long nights. There are even more formidable tasks ahead for Mr. Hammarskjold. We are confident that his wisdom and patience will help us in the future.

With good will and a determination to serve the purposes of the charter, we can, I believe, make significant progress toward a more settled, prosperous, and happy world.

Secretary Dulles Meets With Representatives of Arab States

Press release 103 dated March 1

Secretary of State Dulles met on March 1 with the representatives of the following Arab States: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen.

He reported to them that the Government of Israel had indicated its intention to withdraw wholly and promptly from the Sharm el-Sheikh area and from the Gaza Strip in accordance with the U.N. resolution of February 2,¹ a resolution which had been unanimously supported by all the Arab States.

Secretary Dulles stated that this Israeli withdrawal would involve no promises or concessions whatsoever to Israel by the United States but would be predicated wholly upon the prior decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and the reports of the Secretary-General and the public position of the United States, notably the position expounded by President Eisenhower in his address of February 20.²

For its part, the United States in its discussions with the Israeli Government had been endeavoring to achieve implementation of the U.N. resolution in the interest of peace and stability in the area. The Secretary welcomed the indicated action by the Israeli Government to withdraw.

Secretary Dulles said that he was aware of the fact that Communist propaganda was spreading the story in the Arab world that there was some secret understanding between the United States and Israel. He deplored this effort to misrepresent what in fact was a great achievement for the principles and efforts of the United Nations, namely, the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel as had been sought.

¹ BULLETIN of Feb. 25, 1957, p. 327.

² *Ibid.*, Mar. 11, 1957, p. 387.

Working for a World of Peace and Justice

Address by President Eisenhower¹

For 15 years now the Voice of America has been bringing to people everywhere the facts about world events and about America's policy in relation to these events. This, then, is a fitting occasion to review some aspects of United States foreign policy. Its guiding thought is this: We believe that we can permanently prosper and enjoy peace only as all peoples prosper and enjoy peace.

In speaking of this subject, rather than talk in abstractions, I would like to draw a picture. It is a picture, in essence, of the kind of world which we would like to see for ourselves and for our children, and which we think most people would like to see for themselves and their children.

There are two parts to the picture. The first part relates to the building up of individual countries and their peoples.

One of the vital facts of this century is that dozens of new nations have come into being. These nations, along with the older nations, are struggling, each in its own way, to improve the lot of their people through a better standard of living, more diversified industry and more efficient farming, increasing political stability, and fresh realization of cultural and religious traditions that are sometimes thousands of years old.

The first task of this new age is to insure that this magnificent surge toward a better life, both personal and national, goes forward in all these countries as rapidly and as safely as possible.

The United States has been working at the side of most of these nations while they have been mak-

ing great strides in education, farming methods, control of diseases, construction of hospitals and roads and schools and factories and dams and irrigation projects, and improvement of political machinery, legislation, and labor-management relations.

U.N. a Source of World Order

There is a second part to this picture. Suppose we achieved a world of healthy, free, sovereign nations. We would still have the question: How are they to settle their differences of interest among themselves? For there will always be differences of interest. And there must be some source of international order.

A principal source of order in the world, and one that can provide an overall pattern, is the United Nations. And so, just as we support the vigorous independence of today's many separate nations, so too we support just as vigorously the practice of settling the inevitable disputes between these nations under the principles and procedures of the United Nations.

The history of the United States is that of a struggle for the right of self-determination and human dignity. Our story begins with a ringing declaration which has inspired millions of free people everywhere, that "all men . . . are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." But this same declaration also states that, along with this self-determination, we must show "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

In world affairs this nation has striven to con-

¹Broadcast over the Voice of America on Feb. 25 in observance of VOA's 15th anniversary (White House press release).

firm and give meaning to these noble words. Through the years we have helped new countries achieve political and economic strength. And the way we dealt with the Suez crisis and its after-effects in the U.N. was also an action demonstrating our conviction that international harmony begins with "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

Recently I set forth before our Congress proposals about the Middle East designed to help bring stability to that troubled area.² I would like to show you how these proposals fit in with what I have just described as our purposes.

I believe that the well-being of the people of the Middle East requires the nations of that region to build up and strengthen their economies and institutions. We want to see that kind of progress. My proposals fit right in with this purpose, for they suggested two things: First, in order that this constructive work may go on within these countries, they must be free of the menace of international communism, which could smash all their hard-won accomplishments overnight. And so we give these countries the assurance that, if such a danger develops, and if the United Nations machinery cannot deal with the danger, and a threatened country asks for our help, it can count on our help. So, behind the protective arm of this assurance, the real creative work of progress can go on, and, to speed this creative work, an extra measure of economic assistance for the area is included in my proposals.

Communist Tyranny

We must face the fact that, while we are trying to help build a world of freedom and justice among sovereign people, the masters of international communism are working constantly to tear down this kind of world.

Communism, according to all its own leaders, must be a system of international control and conformity. Thus, at its very heart, it is the complete opposite and enemy of any kind of nationalism. Its avowed program is to destroy totally the religion, governments, institutions, and traditions of the Christian world, the Buddhist world, the Islamic world, the Judaic world, and the world of every religion and culture. The Communist rulers then propose to substitute a whole new sys-

tem of thought and control dictated from Communist Party headquarters. They think that a few theorists and rulers know what is best for everyone, and they are determined to drive everyone toward that kind of world.

One small country after another has been swallowed up by international communism. Their freedom is lost. Their national pride is crushed. Their religion is trampled on. Their economies are mere feeders for that of Russia. And if they attempt to assert their tradition of freedom, their people are shot down by the thousands. Witness: Hungary.

I should like to direct a special word to those people now living under the tyranny of international communism:

We want your friendship. We cherish the ties that have linked us in the past. And we wish you well in your aspirations toward freedom. For we know that, whatever the designs of power-hungry rulers may be, there dwells deep in the heart of every person this same God-given desire to realize freely his own destiny.

And to all people, everywhere, this final pledge: With you we look forward to and shall never cease to work for a world of peace, based on justice. May the God of us all keep you—and hasten that glorious day.

Vice President Nixon Leaves for Africa

Following is the text of remarks made by Vice President Nixon on his departure for Africa on February 28.

Press release 97 dated February 28

In just a few moments we will be taking off on a 17,000-mile journey. This trip will take us to seven countries in Africa and also to Italy before I return to the United States on March 21.

Around me are the members of the official delegation appointed by the President to represent the United States on the occasion of the independence of the new nation of Ghana, more popularly known as the Gold Coast of Africa.¹ This country, which is newly acquiring its independence, will be a member of the British Commonwealth

¹ For names of members of U.S. delegation, see BULLETIN of Mar. 4, 1957, p. 348.

² BULLETIN of Jan. 21, 1957, p. 83.

of Nations. The United States by sending this delegation to the ceremonies is indicating its support and its friendship for this new nation as it enters into the activities in which it will engage in the years ahead as an independent member of the British Commonwealth.

We shall also be visiting on this trip Morocco, Tunisia, Libya in northern Africa, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Liberia, and also a visit to Italy. It will be noted that among the countries we are visiting we find a number that are newly independent—in addition to Ethiopia, which is one of the oldest empires in the world, and Liberia, which has been independent since 1847. But a significant feature which characterizes this trip, with regard to the African portion of it, is that it shows the interest of the United States, our Government and our people, in this continent, a continent of 200 million people with tremendous natural resources, a continent in which new nations are being born, a continent which will have tremendous effect on the future of the world. We believe that we are most fortunate that Ghana, the nation which is attaining its independence on the occasion of our visit there, will be on the side of the free nations when it acquires that status, and this we believe is an indication of the trend for Africa in the future. This we can see will be tremendously important because Africa's coming on the side of the free nations can be decisive in the conflict in the world going on between slavery and freedom today.

The fact that Ghana will be a free nation, with the great parliamentary traditions which we know in the United States and which the nations of the British Commonwealth and many other nations all over the world know, is tremendously significant. This, we believe, indicates a trend that will continue as new nations emerge in Africa.

As Africa goes on the side of freedom, this can be decisive in the struggle which is taking place in the world today between the forces of freedom and the forces of slavery.

I would finally say that Mrs. Nixon and I are looking forward to meeting with government leaders in these countries, but as on our previous trips, we are going to do our best to meet people in

all walks of life—by our actions and by our words to convey the deep sense of affection and friendship that the people of the United States have for the people of these lands so far away.

U.S. and U.K. Adjourn Air Talks Pending Further Study

Press release 99 dated February 28

Delegations representing the aeronautical authorities of the United Kingdom and the United States have now completed discussions which began on February 18, 1957 at the Mid Ocean Club, Bermuda. The delegations have made a very comprehensive study of the U.S.-U.K. Air Services Agreement, which was signed at Bermuda 11 years ago.¹ The Conference reaffirmed the belief of both Governments in the soundness of the basic Bermuda principles.

Although, since the conclusion of the Bermuda Agreement in 1946, it has been the practice of the two countries to meet at regular intervals to discuss matters of common interest, the present Conference has provided an opportunity for a more general review of the Agreement as a whole than has been possible on previous occasions. The discussions have also covered proposed route changes. Each side has made known its needs and the proposed route changes are now ready for domestic study by both parties. The matters considered are of great complexity and do not lend themselves to conclusion on individual points in isolation. For this reason both sides feel that further time is required to study, in consultation with their authorities at home, the views that have been exchanged.

The Conference is well satisfied with the work that has been done and considers that matters cannot be taken further without unduly prolonging the present meeting. It has, therefore, been agreed that the Conference shall adjourn and that a future meeting will be arranged as soon as each country has completed its study of all the new points which have emerged.

¹ 60 Stat. 1499; Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1507 (BULLETIN of Apr. 7, 1946, p. 586).

Premier Mollet of France Visits the United States

Guy Mollet, President of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of France, made an official visit to Washington from February 25 to 28. Following are the texts of the joint statement issued by Premier Mollet and President Eisenhower at the close of the visit, greetings exchanged between the Premier and Vice President Nixon at the National Airport, and the remarks by the Premier and Secretary Dulles on Mr. Mollet's departure, together with the names of members of the Premier's official party.

TEXT OF JOINT STATEMENT

White House press release dated February 28

Premier Guy Mollet today completed his official visit to Washington where he has been the guest of the United States Government. The purpose of the visit was to permit discussions on a wide range of subjects with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. The broad agenda provided a welcome opportunity for the French Prime Minister, French Minister of Foreign Affairs Pineau, the President, and the Secretary of State to engage in a friendly exchange of views in an atmosphere which reflected the long-standing and friendly ties between the two countries.

Premier Mollet explained to President Eisenhower the marked progress which has taken place in the course of the last few months toward creation of a European atomic community—EURATOM—and toward a common European market which will group together 165 million consumers in six European nations.¹ He also informed the President of the French Government's

¹ For background on EURATOM, see BULLETIN of Feb. 25, 1957, p. 306. For a Department announcement on U.S. views regarding the European common market, see *ibid.*, Feb. 4, 1957, p. 182.

interest in the coming negotiations on a European free-trade area in which Great Britain would participate.

President Eisenhower expressed his personal interest in the success of these treaties on European integration, whose entry into effect will represent an important date for all the free world. The President of the United States and the French Premier noted that the creation of a united Europe would contribute to the strengthening of relations between the United States and Europe and would enhance active association to the mutual benefit of the European and American peoples.

With reference to the Middle East, they stated their common conviction that solutions to the problems of the area can be achieved by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. With regard to the question of the future status of the Suez Canal, they recalled that the 1888 Treaty contemplated a definitive system to guarantee, at all times and to all the powers, the free use of the Canal. In this connection they reaffirmed their adherence to the six requirements unanimously adopted by the United Nations Security Council and accepted by Egypt last October, which called, among other things, for free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, and the insulation of the operation of the Canal from the politics of any country.

The President and the Premier exchanged views on the political and economic evolution in African territories.

In this regard, Premier Mollet stressed the historic importance of the decision taken by the six European Chiefs of Government to associate the overseas territories with the European Common Market, a decision which bears witness to the desire of Europe to place its industrial potential at the service of the economic development and social

progress of Africa and to reinforce the interdependence of the two continents.

In addition, the Premier informed the President of the profound changes which France has brought about in the political structure of her overseas territories with a view to preparing them for the democratic conduct of their own affairs. He reviewed, furthermore, the French program for Algeria.

The President and the Prime Minister were in full accord in their views that such objectives are in conformity with the desire of both Governments to improve living conditions of mankind and to assure them, along with a better standard of living, the benefits of essential democratic liberties.

The President and the Prime Minister took occasion to reaffirm the vital importance of the North Atlantic Pact as a basic element of free world defense. They noted that free world security requires the maintenance on the continent of Europe of forces with conventional armaments and modern weapons at such levels and in such balance as to discourage any aggression against the territories of all NATO countries. They reaffirmed the importance of continuing to support the early reunification of Germany by means of free elections. They were similarly agreed that a common approach must be taken with regard to the threat of Communist imperialism in Europe and in other parts of the world.

In closing, the Premier and the President agreed on the value of these frank and direct talks and expressed their pleasure, as old friends, at meeting again.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS AT AIRPORT

Press release 92 dated February 25

Remarks by Vice President Nixon

Your Excellency, Premier Mollet, I am honored on behalf of President Eisenhower and the people and Government of the United States to welcome you and the members of your party on the occasion of your visit to Washington.

This is a very significant year for you to visit the United States because, as you know, it is the bicentennial of the birth of Lafayette, who is the father of French-American friendship. Our two countries have been friends and allies for 2 centuries. For you to come here at this time, to meet

with President Eisenhower and other officials in our Government, we think is a good omen for the future and for the even closer relations which our two nations will have in the years ahead. We know that you are here for only a short time, but I can assure you that I speak for all of the American people when I say that we trust your visit is a pleasant one and that when you return to France you will do so with only the best memories with regard to the associations you have had here and with regard to the meetings you have had with our President and our other officials.

Response by Premier Mollet

Thank you, Mr. Vice President, for these moving words of welcome. I am glad to take this opportunity to express publicly my heartfelt gratitude to the President of the United States and to yourself for the kind invitation which has been extended to me. I look forward to meeting President Eisenhower again. As a European and as a Frenchman, I cannot but remember V-Day and General Eisenhower's tremendous achievements as Supreme Commander. We know, too, what outstanding part he played in securing, through NATO, Europe's defense and America's presence in Europe. We gratefully remember his decision and stern determination to keep our forces serving together for the sake of the Western World.

To you, Mr. Vice President, and to Madame Nixon, I wish to convey my personal wishes as well as my country's. I witness with admiration the task you are performing and the good will you are spreading all over the world for America and for freedom.

I have just told the newspapermen at Idlewild how pleased I was to be again in your country. I feel even more so after this smooth trip on the very comfortable Presidential plane that gave me a foretaste of America's hospitality.

It is with great expectation that I am arriving here. I shall have a long private talk with the President. Since I saw him last in Denver, as a private citizen, many of our worries have become headaches, but many of our hopes, realities. Among those hopes which turned into achievements I would like to insist upon the unity of Europe: it is now a fact. A few days ago we jumped over the last hurdles that were in its way, and now an even broader unity is being born: "Eurafrica," a close association in which we will

work together to promote progress, happiness, and democracy in Africa.

There are, of course, many other problems I would like to discuss with President Eisenhower. We are going to put our hearts, our minds, and our full strength to achieving the peaceful and just purposes that are common to our two republics.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON

Press release 96 dated February 28

Remarks by Secretary Dulles

Your Excellency, the visit here of yourself and Foreign Minister Pineau has been a source of great satisfaction to President Eisenhower, to the Government of the United States, and to all of the American people.

In its official aspect, your visit has enabled us to review a wide variety of topics of mutual interest to our two countries and to increase the area of understanding and of agreement. In its unofficial aspects, the visit has, I trust, enabled you to sense the abiding friendship of all of the American people for France, a sentiment which I hope you will be able to take back with you and convey to the people of France.

We hope, Your Excellency, that the remainder of your visit here will be agreeable, that you will have a safe return, and you can, I think, return knowing that, although the visit itself has been short, the results—the values of the visit—will be permanent.

Response by Premier Mollet

Mr. Secretary, thank you very much for your words—so kind to my country and to me. I wish I had more time to spend here. The President, the Vice President, and yourself have been wonderful hosts.

I enjoyed my talks with the President. They were frank, fruitful, and extremely friendly. From our conversations and from the ones we had in the State Department, peace will emerge much stronger, and this is our greatest common aim.

What do we want—we, the free nations? We want a just, democratic peace based on liberty and equality. Our friendship, our alliance, cannot but enhance our chances of keeping the peace of

the world. Strength, based on such warm and true feelings as I experienced here while addressing the Senate and the American press, will help build the future. Everywhere I went I found the warmth and the charm of the American people. I only wish I could have told them how much we appreciate their affection, their friendship, how much we want to keep these stronger than ever. I am sorry to leave you so soon, but it's only an *au revoir*.

MEMBERS OF OFFICIAL PARTY

The Department of State announced on February 25 (press release 86) the members of the official party accompanying Premier Mollet on his visit to Washington. They are as follows:

Christian Pineau, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic
Louis Joxe, Ambassador, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Georges Briand, Director of the Prime Minister's Cabinet
Jean Daridan, Director General of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Philippe Huet, Director of Cabinet of the Ministry of Finance
Pierre Baraduc, Director of Press and Information Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Emile Noel, Chief of the Prime Minister's Cabinet
Paul Parpaix, Special Assistant, Prime Minister's Staff
Jean Bellard, Deputy Director of Press and Information Service, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Polish Economic Talks

Press release 91 dated February 25

Economic discussions between the United States and Poland will begin on February 26 at the Department of State when financial and trade officials of the Polish Government meet with representatives of the State Department, International Cooperation Administration, and the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.¹

The U.S. delegation will be led by Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. The delegation includes Harold C. McClellan, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Earl L. Butz, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; and Stuart H. Van Dyke, director of the

¹ For an earlier announcement, see BULLETIN of Feb. 25, 1957, p. 299.

Regional Office for Europe and Africa, International Cooperation Administration.

Henryk Kotlicki, Director General in the Polish Ministry of Finance, is chairman of the Polish delegation. Other members of the delegation include Stanislaw Raczkowski, adviser to the president of the National Bank of Poland; Zygmunt Karpinski, adviser of the president of the National Bank of Poland; Edward Iwaszkiewicz, member of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; and Marian Adamski, departmental director in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Return of Minister Wailes From Budapest

Press release 95 dated February 27

On February 22, 1957, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry in a note to the American Legation in Budapest demanded that the American Minister, Edward Thompson Wailes, either present his credentials to the Government or leave Hungary.

Mr. Wailes was designated American Minister to Hungary with the *agrément* of the Hungarian Government in July 1956. Following his appointment, he returned to Washington from his previous post in South Africa. He was held in Washington for several months by important duties in the Department in connection with the Foreign Service Selection Boards but was ordered to proceed urgently to Hungary late in October because of the crisis which had developed there.

Mr. Wailes arrived in Budapest on November 2, 1956, under instructions to present his credentials to the Hungarian Government promptly. It will be recalled that at this time Imre Nagy was Hungarian Prime Minister and Soviet troops for the most part had been withdrawn from Budapest. Before Mr. Wailes was able to present his credentials, however, the Soviet Union on November 4 intervened in force in Hungary. In this situation Minister Wailes, acting under instructions from the Department, refrained from presenting his credentials. There have been no subsequent developments in Hungary warranting the presentation of credentials. In this connection, it may be noted that the United Nations General Assembly has taken no action to accept the credentials of the Hungarian delegation.

Minister Wailes left Budapest on February 27 and is expected to return to Washington in the near future. The American Legation in Budapest will continue to function under a *chargé d'affaires ad interim*.

The United States desires to reaffirm on this occasion its continuing friendship for the Hungarian people and its support of their just aspirations for liberty and national independence.

Mr. Wailes is returning to the United States on consultation and is not performing duties as United States Minister to Hungary.

The text of the Hungarian note of February 22 is as follows:

On July 10, 1956 the Department of State of the United States of America requested an *agrément* for Mr. Edward Thompson Wailes, whom the President of the United States wished to appoint Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to head the U. S. Legation in Budapest. On July 13, 1956, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic granted this *agrément* for Mr. Wailes, who arrived in Budapest during the first days of November 1956.

In spite of the fact that nearly four months have elapsed since his arrival, Mr. Wailes has not yet presented his letter of credence, and in fact he has not even paid an official visit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Legation of the United States of America in Budapest has given various replies to inquiries by the Ministry, and then has referred to the fact that the Minister has not yet received instructions from Washington to present his letter of credence. In the opinion of the Ministry, the thought presents itself that Mr. Wailes deliberately has been postponing the presentation of his letter of credence. This delay is untenable even from the point of view of international law, since there has been no change in the state structure of the Hungarian People's Republic. In fact the same body and person which granted the *agrément* for Mr. Wailes is still empowered to deal with affairs such as these.

At the same time it has come to the knowledge of the Ministry that Mr. Wailes has been carrying on official activities to which, according to the provisions of international law, only heads of Foreign Missions who have presented letters of credence are entitled.

In view of the foregoing, the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is compelled to state that the activities of Mr. Wailes in their present form are irreconcilable with international practice. Therefore, the Hungarian Government requests the Government of the United States of America to remove Mr. Wailes from the territory of Hungary if he further does not wish to present his letter of credence.

The Hungarian Government, wishing to improve its relations with the United States and render them more cordial, sincerely hopes that the American Government, led by the same intentions, will put an end to a situation

which undoubtedly disturbs the relations between the two countries.

On February 27 the Legation in Budapest delivered a reply to the Hungarian note stating that (a) Mr. Wailes is no longer in Hungary; and (b) the United States rejects the charges contained in the Hungarian note concerning Mr. Wailes' activities while in Budapest.

Mr. Voorhees Completes Special Assignment on Hungarian Relief

Tracy S. Voorhees has completed the task of coordinating Hungarian refugee relief and resettlement activities of U.S. Government and voluntary agencies. He will continue to serve as chairman of the President's Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. For an exchange of correspondence between President Eisenhower and Mr. Voorhees, see White House press release dated February 28.

Prime Minister of Thailand Expresses Thanks for U.S. Aid

Following is an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Pibulsonggram of Thailand on the occasion of the arrival in the United States of the 1,000th Thai participant in the technical training program conducted by the International Cooperation Administration (White House press release dated February 25).¹

The President's Letter

FEBRUARY 7, 1957

DEAR MR. PRIME MINISTER: It was most gratifying to read your letter of January nineteenth reaffirming that United States economic aid and technical assistance programs have helped to strengthen Thailand's economy and have facilitated the training of technicians needed in meeting your country's economic objectives.

I was also glad to hear of the arrival in the United States of the 1000th participant from Thailand in the technical training program conducted

¹ For an ICA announcement concerning U.S. economic and technical cooperation programs in Thailand, see BULLETIN of Mar. 5, 1956, p. 381.

by our International Cooperation Administration.

The American people are happy to share their technical skills with the friendly people of Thailand. It gives us great satisfaction to know that a sizeable body of technicians who have benefited from training in the United States are now available to Thailand and are serving to advance the prosperity of their country and the well-being and happiness of their countrymen. We Americans in turn have learned much and profited very considerably from working with the people of Thailand, both in the United States and in your country. We have come to know better the deep and ancient culture of Thailand and to understand your national aspirations. I have every hope that the friendly cooperation which exists between our two countries and brings so many mutual benefits will be long continued.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

The Prime Minister's Letter

JANUARY 19, 1957

YOUR EXCELLENCY: On the occasion of the arrival of the 1000th participant from Thailand in the United States under the ICA program, I have the greatest honor and pleasure to convey to Your Excellency the warmest feeling of thanks and gratitude of myself, my colleagues and the Thai people for the most valuable aid that the American nation has given to Thailand both in the military and the economic fields; confining myself only to the economic and technical assistance, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize the importance of the various projects jointly agreed upon and executed so far in the fields of agriculture, communications, education, public health, etc. They all help greatly to strengthen the economy of this land.

But, whatever impact such projects may have on our economic position, the technical assistance program consisting mainly of the sending of Thai officials for further academic and notably practical training in the United States has probably the most far reaching and permanent effects. Without such cooperation from Your Excellency's government and the people of the United States, it would doubtless take my government much longer time to achieve this success and no similar facilities for placements in the different educational institutions would have been available. It

would be very kind of Your Excellency to convey my feelings and thoughts in this connection to all Your Excellency's colleagues who are concerned with the program. May I also avail myself of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency good health and happiness and continued prosperity for the United States.

Yours sincerely,

Field-Marshal P. PIBULSONGRAM
President of the Council of Ministers

Letters of Credence

Afghanistan

The newly appointed Ambassador of Afghanistan, Najib-Ullah, presented his credentials to President Eisenhower on March 1. For the text of the Ambassador's remarks and the text of the President's reply, see Department of State press release 100.

Pan American Day and Pan American Week, 1957

A PROCLAMATION¹

WHEREAS on April 14, 1890, the American Republics founded a bureau for inter-American cooperation which now, as the Pan American Union, is an organ and the general secretariat of the Organization of American States; and

WHEREAS the twenty-one Republics of the Western Hemisphere will celebrate April 14, 1957, the sixty-seventh anniversary of that historic action, as Pan American Day, at the end of a week of commemorative ceremonies; and

WHEREAS the American Republics continue to work together harmoniously in furtherance of their mutual objective of making the Organization of American States an increasingly effective instrument of Hemispheric solidarity; and

WHEREAS they also continue steadfast in their common determination to maintain their freedom and safeguard their peace through active participation in this Organization, which embodies our inter-American system of cooperation:

¹ No. 3170; 22 *Fed. Reg.* 1111.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Sunday, April 14, 1957, as Pan American Day, and the period from April 8 to April 14, 1957, as Pan American Week; and I invite the Governors of the States, Territories, and possessions of the United States of America and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to issue similar proclamations.

I also urge all our citizens and all interested organizations to join in appropriate observance of Pan American Day and Pan American Week, in testimony of the steadfast friendship which unites the people of the United States with the people of the other American Republics.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen [SEAL] hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-first.



By the President:

JOHN FOSTER DULLES
Secretary of State

U.S. Makes Annual Payment to Government of Panama

Press release 94 dated February 26

The Department of State announced on February 26 that it has transmitted to the Government of Panama the annuity payment of \$1,930,000 for the year 1957. The payment of this amount each year is called for under the terms of treaties between the two countries in compensation for the rights, powers, and privileges granted to the United States in connection with the Panama Canal Zone. Under the provisions of the Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation of 1955, the amount of the annual payment was increased from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000.¹

¹ For text of treaty and accompanying memorandum, together with an announcement of the signing, see *BULLETIN* of Feb. 7, 1955, p. 237; for a statement by Henry F. Holland, see *ibid.*, Aug. 1, 1955, p. 185.

Progress Achieved Under the London Agreement of 1953 Regarding Prewar German External Debts

by Lewis P. Fickett, Jr.

On February 27, 1953, the London Agreement on German External Debts was signed by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, and 15 other creditor nations.¹ Substantial progress has been achieved in implementing the provisions of this program for the settlement of Germany's prewar external debts.

When World War II ended in Europe in May 1945, Germany's financial structure was in a chaotic condition. Many securities had either been lost or destroyed during the conflict. In addition, huge quantities which had been acquired for amortization purposes were looted by the Soviet armed forces after the capture of Berlin.

It was first necessary therefore to formulate a procedure to protect the holders of those securities which were legitimately outstanding at the close of the war. This was accomplished by establishing a Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds, pursuant to the agreements between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany of February 27, 1953, and April 1, 1953.² As a result of the operations of the Validation Board, examining agencies and courts in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the collective validation procedure, a total of \$231,307,000³ in German dollar securities has been validated.⁴ Settlements have now been achieved for more than 80 percent of this amount—\$187,122,200.

The London Debt Agreement encompassed four

principal categories of German prewar external debts: (1) public debts, dealt with under annex I to the agreement, (2) debts of private German corporations, provided for under annex II to the agreement, (3) the standstill debts (various short-term banking credits extended to Germany prior to September 17, 1931), covered by annex III to the agreement, and (4) miscellaneous debts arising principally out of "Goods and Services Transactions" and "Capital Transactions" dealt with under annex IV to the agreement.

Public Debts

With respect to the first category, German public debts, the Foreign Bondholder's Protective Council, Inc., of New York City, was designated as the negotiating representative of American creditors. The Bondholder's Council has informed the Department of State that as of February 20, 1957, 30 of the 36 dollar-bond loans within the scope of its responsibility have been settled. These include various loans issued or guaranteed by the German Government or those political subdivisions of the German Government located in what is now the Federal Republic of Germany. Of

¹ Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2792.

² TIAS 2793 and 2794; also printed in BULLETIN of Mar. 9, 1953, p. 376, and May 4, 1953, p. 666.

³ All figures regarding bonds refer to face value.

⁴ For an article on the role of the Validation Board, see BULLETIN of Oct. 20, 1952, p. 608. For the first annual report of the Board, see *ibid.*, Jan. 24, 1955, p. 139. For excerpts from the third annual report, covering the period from Sept. 1, 1955, to Aug. 31, 1956, and completing the 3-year period during which registrations for validation were possible without the necessity for the bond registrant to offer evidence that "the failure to register earlier was not due to his own gross negligence," see p. 447.

• Mr. Fickett, author of the above article,
is an officer in the Office of German Affairs.

TABLE I
GERMAN PUBLIC DEBTS FALLING UNDER ANNEX I
OF THE LONDON DEBT AGREEMENT OF 1953

(as of February 20, 1957)

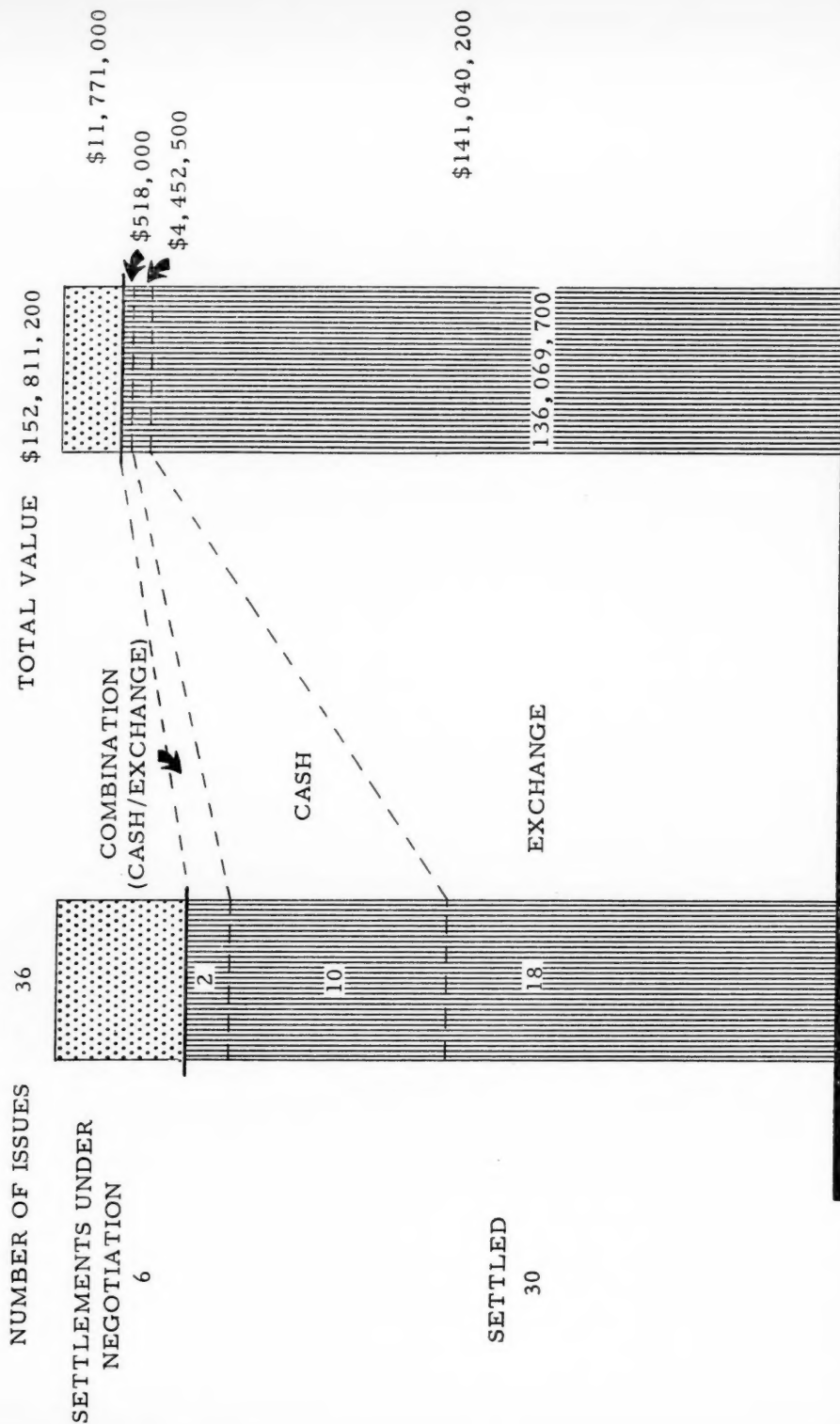
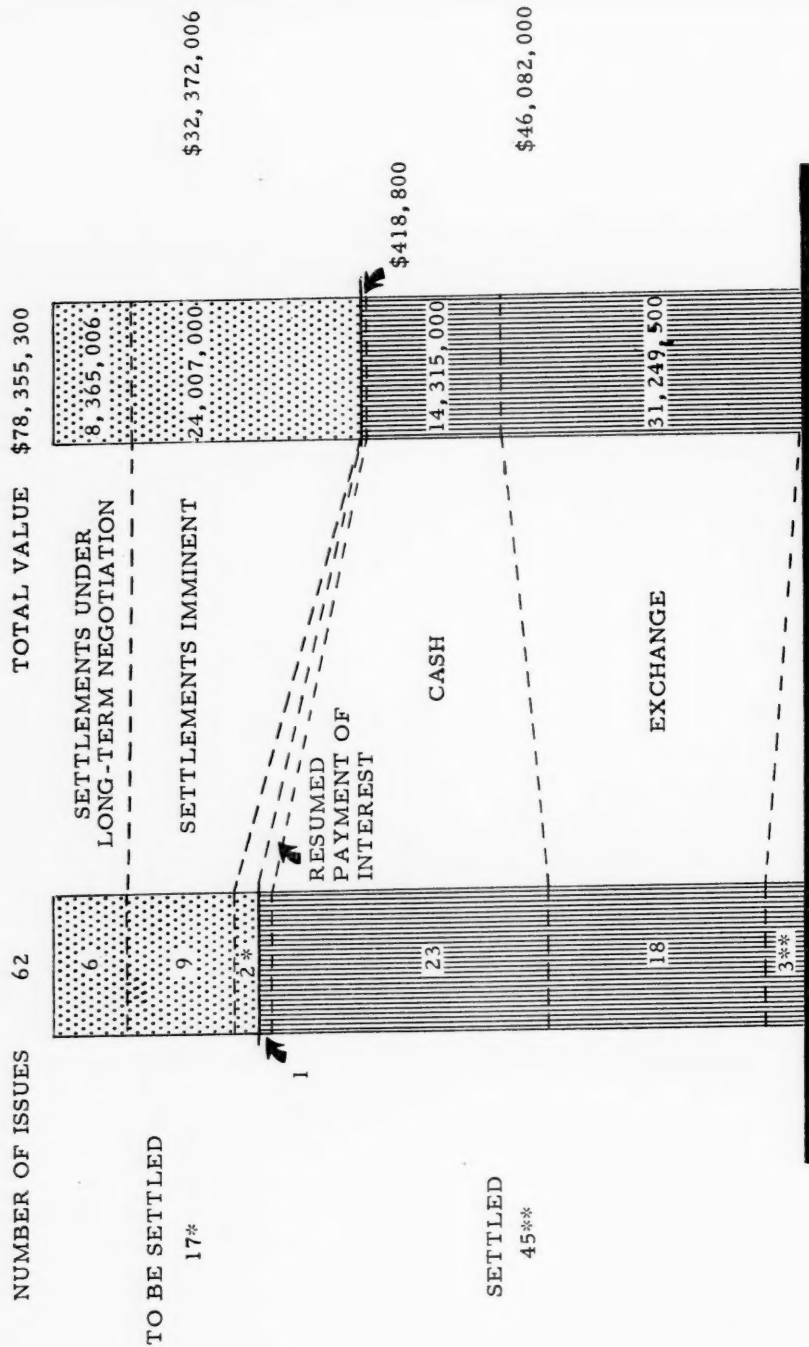


TABLE 2 GERMAN PRIVATE CORPORATE DEBTS FALLING UNDER ANNEX II
OF THE LONDON DEBT AGREEMENT OF 1953

(as of February 21, 1957)



* Validation not required for two of these issues.

** Validation not required for three of the issues settled, so exact estimate valuation not available.

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these 30 settlements, 18 issues—totaling \$136,069,700—were refinanced, offers being extended to exchange new bonds for the original issues; 10 were cash offers valued at \$4,452,500; and 2 were combined cash and exchange offers of a total value of \$518,000. It is estimated that the total value of the bonds covered by these settlements is \$141,040,200.⁵ Six issues falling into the public-debt category still remain outstanding; they have a total value of \$11,771,000.

Debts of Private Corporations

The negotiation of settlements for the second category of debts under the London Agreement—debts of private German corporations—was entrusted to the United States Committee for German Corporate Dollar Bonds, Inc., also of New York City. This committee has informed the Department of State that as of February 21, 1957, of the 62 issues for which it is responsible, 45 have been settled. Of these 45 settlements, 18 issues with a value of \$31,249,500 were refinanced, offers having been extended to exchange new bonds for the original issues; 23 were cash offers valued at \$14,315,000; and one issue worth \$418,800 merely resumed the payment of interest. The total value of these settlements, again expressed in terms of the amount reported as validated by the Validation Board, is \$46,082,000. Of the remaining 17 issues, totaling \$32,372,006, settlements are im-

minent for 9 issues with a value of \$24,007,000, while 6 others valued at \$8,365,006 are under long-term negotiation. Since 2 of the remaining unsettled issues are not included on the validation list, an exact valuation estimate for these is unavailable.

Standstill Debts

As for the so-called "standstill debts" provided for under annex III of the London Agreement, the American Committee for Standstill Creditors of Germany has reported that satisfactory arrangements have been made with respect to all debts held by American creditors, except for short-term credits to German bank debtors with clients ordinarily resident outside the Federal Republic.

Miscellaneous Debts

With respect to the miscellaneous debts covered by annex IV to the agreement, it was estimated, at the time the London Agreement was negotiated, that the claims of American creditors amounted to \$98,400,000, including accrued interest. As these debts consisted of various types of private claims, they are handled individually by direct negotiations between the creditors and the debtors rather than through any centralized agency. As far as the Department of State is aware, settlement of the debts falling in this category has proceeded in a satisfactory manner.

Report of the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds September 1, 1955–August 31, 1956

Following is the substantive portion of a report on the activities of the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds, covering the period from September 1, 1955, through August 31, 1956, which was transmitted to Secretary Dulles by Douglas W. Hartman, U.S. member of the Board.

FOREWORD

This Annual Report marks the end of three full years of regular registration of German dollar

bonds with the Validation Board. During this period the Board has validated \$138,647,800 face amount of German dollar bonds or 97.3% of the principal value of all bonds registered with the Board.

Over 40,000 registrations have been processed by the Board and its small staff which all together was never in excess of 19 persons. The significance of the task will be fully appreciated when one realizes that a serious dilution of the interests of the legitimate holders of the bonds, most of whom are nationals of the United States, has been averted and the illegal holders have been denied any benefits from the approximate \$350,000,000

⁵ For the purpose of valuation, the amount reported as validated on Aug. 31, 1956, by the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds is taken as tantamount to the effective valuation of these settlements.

principal amount of dollar bonds looted mainly from the bank vaults in Berlin in 1945 after that city was occupied by the Soviet Army. Furthermore, an orderly market for the free and open trading in the validated securities has been re-established in the United States.

The looted bonds, if validated, would represent a value of more than half a billion dollars. But for the London Debt Agreement and the validation procedure the German issuers might have had to pay for such looted bonds. The very existence of the Board and its widely publicized efforts have obviously deterred registration of these bonds. With the expiration of the regular registration period on August 31, 1956, the future registration of looted bonds will be more difficult and, therefore, less likely.

The American and German elements of the Board have cooperated harmoniously and effectively in day-after-day association for a period of over three years, dedicated to the common purpose that no legitimate holder should be denied validation and no looted bond validated. The Board believes its experience speaks well for the practicability of mixed agencies in working out difficult international problems.

Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds
DOUGLAS W. HARTMAN DR. WALTHER SKAUPY
United States Member German Member
August 31, 1956

Third Annual Report of the Validation Board for German Dollar Bonds (September 1, 1955 to August 31, 1956)

INTRODUCTION

The Board's first report as of August 31, 1954 with several of its exhibits was printed in the BULLETIN of the Department of State, Volume XXXII, No. 813 of January 24, 1955, pages 139-149. That report discussed the formation and legal basis for the Board's existence, and such information will not be repeated here. For comprehensive information further reference may be made to the message of the President of the United States to the United States Senate of April 10, 1953, Senate Document, Executives D, E, F and G, 83rd Congress. . . .

For a brief summary of the reasons why German dollar bonds must be validated, the Board's Explanatory Pamphlet issued in 1953 will probably suffice. The text of this pamphlet is included as Exhibit No. 1.¹ . . .

At the expiration of the period for regular registration (August 31, 1956), a total of 40,620 registrations had been received representing an aggregate nominal value of \$142,459,600. Thus the average registration for the three years of regular registration represents a nominal value of \$3,507 per registration.

The registration period which ended originally on August 31, 1954, was extended three times by agreements of the two governments; first to August 31, 1955; second to February 29, 1956; and third to August 31, 1956. . . .

The Board will continue to receive registrations after August 31, 1956, until August 31, 1958, "if the registrant shows that the failure to register the bond earlier was not due to his own gross negligence". (Paragraph (1) of Article 21 of the Validation Law.)

At August 31, 1956, the Board had validated \$138,647,800 principal amount of the \$142,459,600 principal amount registered with it. It has, therefore, approved 97.3% of the face amount of all securities presented to it for validation.

The \$3,811,800 principal amount pending, represent cases very recently registered; some cases where registrants have failed to respond to Board requests for additional information; and, of course, the challenged registrations. About 1/3 of these bonds fall within the challenged classification.

It is, therefore, interesting to note that less than 1% of the bonds registered with the Board have been challenged.

The Board finds great reassurance in the fact that it has not received a single complaint from the German issuers that any looted bond has been validated. This is particularly significant in view of the constant improvement in reconstructing German banking and company records during the past three years. . . .

The location and reconstruction of banking and company records within Germany since the war has produced very satisfactory results. Estimates of the volume of German dollar bonds in legitimate circulation, revised as of August 31, 1956,

¹ Not printed here.

now indicate a total of \$266,710,300. Heretofore, American authorities had estimated this total at \$250,000,000.

Taking the figure shown in "Global Registrations", at \$226,627,400 and adding thereto \$13,500,000, being roughly 1/2 of the volume registered with German courts for declaratory decrees, it may be said that a total of about \$240,000,000 face amount of the bonds has been accounted for or identified. . . .

Global

The following tables show registrations and validations of German dollar bonds with the Board in New York, with Examining Agencies and Courts in Germany and collective validations:

GLOBAL REGISTRATIONS

Registered with the Board in New York as of August 31, 1956-----	\$142, 459, 600
*Registered with Examining Agencies, as pieces legitimately held within Germany, as of August 31, 1956-----	17, 219, 000
**Collective validation-----	71, 801, 900
	<hr/> \$231, 480, 500
Correction for duplicate registrations with the Board and for collective validation-----	4, 853, 100
	<hr/> \$226, 627, 400

* Registration with and validation by Examining Agencies and German Chambers was authorized with respect to foreign currency securities held within Germany on January 1, 1945 under the Validation Law and Agreements.

** Collective validation—Pursuant to general authority within the Law and the Agreements, and by exchange of specific notes between the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, an amount not to exceed \$72,148,000 principal amount of the bonds was authorized for collective validation. Most of these bonds were certified by certain banks in Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Sweden, and the Netherlands, as having been within their custody on January 1, 1945. The Federal Minister of Finance in concurrence with the Federal Minister of Justice accepted these certificates as sufficient and validated \$71,801,900 principal amount of the bonds.

GLOBAL VALIDATIONS

Validated by the Board in New York as of August 31, 1956-----	\$138, 647, 800
Validated by Examining Agencies and Chambers for the Settlement of Securities in Germany as of August 31, 1956-----	11, 947, 100
Collective validation-----	71, 801, 900
	<hr/> \$222, 396, 800

March 18, 1957

Correction for duplicate validations, by the Board, and under collective validation---	\$4, 853, 100
	<hr/> \$217, 543, 700

The amounts actually accepted for collective validation by country were as follows:

Country	Validated
Belgium-----	\$174, 700
Germany-----	3, 688, 900
Great Britain-----	21, 966, 500
Luxemburg-----	7, 000
Netherlands-----	7, 371, 400
Sweden-----	17, 088, 500
Switzerland-----	20, 344, 400
	<hr/> \$70, 641, 400
*Consolidated Hydro-Electric Works of Upper Wurttemberg-----	1, 160, 500
	<hr/> \$71, 801, 900

*In addition to the bonds certified by banks, \$1,160,500 principal amount of the Consolidated Hydro-Electric Works of Upper Wurttemberg 7% First Mortgage 30-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds (Oberschwäbische Elektrizitäts Werke) were accepted for collective validation.

Since trading in German dollar bonds without validation, and without a validation certificate affixed by the Board, was prohibited in the United States under the terms of SEC Rule X15C2-3 of January 12, 1954, special provision has been made with the Board's General and Special Depositaries to affix the Board's certificates of validation to such collectively validated bonds upon certification to these depositaries by the Board, of the lists of such validated bonds as published in the Bundesanzeiger (the equivalent of the American Federal Register).

Declaratory Decrees

A discussion of global registrations and validations of German dollar bonds is incomplete without covering the subject of declaratory decrees.

Article 4 of the Validation Law was designed to protect owners of lost or destroyed bonds and provides that "there shall be granted . . . a declaratory decree in respect of any foreign currency bond which has been destroyed or for some other reason cannot be submitted for validation by any person entitled to register it, . . ."

Under this provision, the Examining Agencies have had registered with them as of August 31, 1956 a total principal value of \$26,415,300, and the

German Chambers have issued decrees to registrants in the principal value of \$14,230,000.

The figures cannot properly be added to the previously stated global figures of registrations and validations for the reason that they include a very substantial percentage of duplications. There have been a substantial number of recoveries of bonds assumed lost, and recovered after declaratory decrees were issued. For example, dollar bonds shipped abroad from New York just before the war broke out between the United States and Germany were not delivered because they were seized by British authorities. After the German Chambers had issued declaratory decrees therefor, the bonds were returned by the British to the former American holder and, upon his registration, were validated by the Board.

The registration figures for declaratory decrees also include many bonds seized under the United States Trading with the Enemy Act as alien property which have been registered with the Board by the Attorney General. Duplicate decisions do not, however, occur in this group of bonds and, accordingly, there is no overlapping of validations and declaratory decrees here. The duplication is found here only in registrations.

The recovery under a declaratory decree gives no immediate satisfaction to the former bondholder, for a law must yet be enacted by the Federal Republic determining what recovery holders of the decrees may receive. Under the Validation Law the declaratory decree gives only the right to compensation, and no such compensation will be paid until the period within which such bond may be registered has run out, specifically August 31, 1958. . . .

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

* The pattern of registrations geographically has not changed materially during the past year. Among domestic registrations, the 10 States having the largest volume of registrations for the full three years are as follows:

New York	\$36,931,100
Pennsylvania	6,847,300
Illinois	6,375,800
California	5,945,400
Ohio	5,648,900
New Jersey	4,183,800
Missouri	4,130,400
District of Columbia	2,544,100

Massachusetts	\$2,290,000
Wisconsin	2,088,600

Among foreign registrations Switzerland ranks first by an enormous margin. A total of \$28,334,700 principal amount of the bonds was registered almost exclusively by Swiss banks with the Board in New York. In addition, Swiss banks registered \$20,500,000 principal amount for collective validation. The Swiss accordingly registered a total of \$48,834,700 principal amount of the bonds. There is in the figure a certain volume of duplications for a number of Swiss banks registered bonds with the Board in New York which had also been listed for collective validation. This occurred during the second year of registration due to some uncertainty as to the ultimate agreement of the United States Government to the Federal Republic's proposal for collective validation. In many of these cases the bonds were validated by the Board in New York and also under the collective validation procedure in Germany. The reconciliation could only be made by the Office for Security Settlements within Germany, by the laborious process of checking bond serial numbers. Since the totals representing the combination of all validation procedures will be furnished by that Office, there is probably no real necessity for such reconciliation.

The bonds registered with the Board, except for those held in Switzerland prior to January 1, 1945 most of which were collectively validated, represent bonds which flowed into Switzerland mainly from American and British owners between the years 1945 and 1953.

Trading in German dollar bonds in the United States was contrary to Securities and Exchange Commission requests. Some American holders learning that there was a Swiss market for the bonds sold their holdings to the Swiss during this period.

The only other foreign countries which figure importantly in registrations with the Board are:

France	\$2,857,500
Great Britain and Ireland	2,827,300
Netherlands	3,246,900

Total United States and other registrations for the full three-year period with the Board in New York are as follows:

United States	\$96,655,200
Other	45,804,400

DETACHED COUPONS

Following an exchange of notes between the governments of the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Twelfth Implementing Ordinance to the Validation Law of August 25, 1952 was promulgated by the Government of the Federal Republic on August 14, 1956. (See Bundesgesetzblatt 1956, Part I, page 742.)

This ordinance provided for the establishment of a procedure for the validation of individual interest coupons detached from German dollar bonds described in the schedule attached to the Validation Law which were not themselves validated.

The problem arose by reason of the fact that when certain dollar bonds were repurchased for retirement purposes during the 1930s many coupons had already matured and were not required in delivery. The sellers of these bonds, therefore, clipped such matured coupons and continued to hold them in their possession.

A number of brokerage houses in New York had accumulated considerable quantities of such coupons and since they were clearly held outside of Germany on January 1, 1945, they constituted a proper claim against their issuers. Many, if not most of the bonds (primary instruments), from which these coupons were clipped, had either been regularly retired and cremated, or had been on deposit in Berlin banks when the vaults of these banks were looted after the Soviet Army entered and occupied that city.

Coupons detached from regularly validated bonds presented no problem, for under the terms of Article 5, Paragraph (1) of the Validation Law validation of the bond also constituted validation of the coupons (secondary instruments).

The procedure adopted is closely similar to that of the procedure for validating bonds. The Board will not, however, as a rule, require the physical deposit of the coupons with it or its depositaries as in the case of bonds, but each individual coupon must be separately described on the form which the Board has provided.

The public has been appropriately notified by newspaper publication, as in case of the bonds, that registration of coupons will begin on September 1, 1956. Forms and instructions for registering such detached coupons may be obtained from the Validation Board at 30 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.

THE CHALLENGED REGISTRATIONS

General

Of the total of \$142,459,600 principal amount of German dollar bonds registered with the Board under 40,620 separate registrations, 54 registrations have been challenged. These challenged cases represent bonds having a principal value of \$1,319,000. In all of these cases objections have been filed with the Board by the issuers and Examining Agencies. Such objections are accompanied by evidence tending to show that the bonds were, in fact, within Germany on January 1, 1945, and that they were unlawfully removed from the vaults in which they were deposited.

In six of these cases representing a total principal value of \$274,000, the Board has rendered formal decisions denying validation.

In twelve of these cases involving bonds totalling \$329,000 principal value, the registrants, after receiving the Board's letter outlining the facts and evidence against the validation, have withdrawn their registrations.

There are still pending before the Board 36 cases involving \$716,000 principal value. The registrants in these cases have been or will be notified that objections to validation have been filed with the Board by the issuers and Examining Agencies and invited to rebut the objections and to supplement the evidence submitted with their registrations in support of their claims that the bonds were, in fact, outside of Germany on January 1, 1945.

In 14 of these cases the Board has given formal notice of its intention to deny validation, informing the registrant that unless further evidence supporting the registrant's case is received within 90 days, the Board would proceed to render its decision denying validation.

Although a public hearing has been held in only one of the challenged cases, the Board has been ready at all times to meet and discuss evidence with any of its registrants or their representatives, either privately or in public hearing. Every possible assistance has been offered to its registrants in suggesting sources of documentary evidence or granting additional time within which to find evidence.

The Board's Opinions

Prior to August 31, 1956, the Board has rendered six decisions denying validation to bonds in

the total principal value of \$274,000. A brief summary of each of these opinions follows:

The bond involved in *Decision No. 1* was registered with the Board under a claim that it was located in Switzerland on January 1, 1945.

In *Decision No. 2* the January 1, 1945 location of the bond was described by the registrant as Rome, Italy.

In *Decision No. 3* the registrant claimed the bond was located in Brazil on January 1, 1945.

In each of these three decisions the bonds involved had been redeemed and perforated by the issuer. The perforations had been so skillfully repaired that they passed initial inspection.

The Board's decisions denying validation in these three cases were dated March 21, 1956.

In *Decision No. 4* the registrant claimed to have acquired his 245 United Steel Works Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947, in Warsaw, Poland, in June 1940; to have brought them into the United States when he entered at San Francisco in November 1940 under a Honduran diplomatic passport; to have held them in safety deposit in a New York bank until September 1942, when he placed them in custody of the Consul General for Honduras in New York City where they remained until reclaimed by him in 1950.

The registrant changed his status within the United States very soon after his arrival from that of a person "in transit" to that of a visitor. In acquiring "visitor" status he executed the form required by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization declaring that he owned no foreign securities.

The safety deposit box in which he claimed to have deposited the bonds when he arrived in New York in November 1940 was blocked by the United States Treasury in 1941. On October 24, 1941 and when the box was given up on January 21, 1942, the only times the registrant had access to the box, no securities of any description were withdrawn therefrom. On Form TFR-300, dated December 16, 1941, filed with the United States Treasury, the registrant denied specifically under oath that he as a foreign national owned any foreign securities. On investigation the Board discovered that this safety deposit box was too small to contain the registered securities.

The issuer reported to the Board that the bonds had, in fact, been reacquired by it in 1934 and comprised part of redemption payment covering a 1939 redemption period; that the bonds were, in fact, transferred within the Reichsbank in Berlin from the commercial account of the Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts into a redemption account where they remained until May 1945, and that the transfer had been reported to the trustee of the issue, the Irving Trust Company in New York, by a letter dated March 20, 1941. The Irving Trust Company produced this letter with its accompanying list of 600 serial numbers, certifying that it had been received by that bank in New York City on April 29, 1941. All of the serial numbers of the 245 debentures covered by the registration in question were included in that list.

This registrant asked for and was accorded an opportunity to appear before the Board. A public hearing in the matter was held in the offices

Decision No.	Registrant	Securities	Nominal Value
1	Mrs. Jean Gruter Basel, Switzerland	Siemens & Halske 6½% Debenture, due 1951	\$1, 000
2	Credito Italiano Rome, Italy	Siemens & Halske 6½% Debenture, due 1951	1, 000
3	Mr. Paul Loeb Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Siemens & Halske 6½% Debenture, due 1951	1, 000
4	Mr. Richard Abrey New York, N. Y.	United Steel Works Series A Debentures, due 1947	245, 000
5	Perera Company, Inc. New York, N. Y.	United Steel Works Series A Debenture, due 1947	1, 000
6	Mr. Stefan Schenker New York, N. Y.	United Steel Works 7 Series A Debentures, due 1947 18 Series C Bonds	25, 000

of the United States Delegation to the United Nations at 2 Park Avenue, New York, on May 11 and 12, 1955.

The Board's decision denying validation was issued on March 26, 1956.

An appeal to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has been filed in this case. The registrant is represented by Curtis, Mallet-Prevost, Colt & Mosle. The issuer is represented by Shearman & Sterling & Wright and the Board has retained Davis Polk Wardwell Sunderland & Kiendl as its counsel.

In *Decision No. 5* the registrant, Perera Company, Inc., stated that its \$1,000 United Steel Works Debenture, Series A, had been in Mexico on January 1, 1945, and that it was received in 1952 and held as collateral on a debt owed to it by one Mr. Herman Brann. This debenture likewise appears upon the same list referred to in *Decision No. 4* of 600 serial numbers submitted by the Conversion Office in Berlin to the Irving Trust Company with its letter of March 20, 1941. The Board rendered its decision denying validation on July 25, 1956.

In *Decision No. 6* the registrant, Mr. Stefan Schenker, acting for his brother Norbert, submitted two separate registration statements, one covering 18 \$1,000 United Steel Works Bonds, Series C, due June 1, 1951, and one covering 7 \$1,000 United Steel Works Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947. The registrant claimed the bonds and debentures were in custody of a Polish consular official in Rio de Janeiro on January 1, 1945. Evidence against validation covering the 7 Series A debentures is that the serial numbers of these debentures also appear upon the list of 600 serial numbers transmitted by the Conversion Office to the Irving Trust Company in New York with its letter of March 20, 1941.

In case of the Series C bonds the issuer has presented banking records showing the reacquisition and the transfer of these securities from the Commerz- und Privatbank in Berlin and deposit within the Reichsbank in Conversion Office redemption accounts. As in *Decisions Nos. 4 and 5*, the Conversion Office in Berlin reported the transfer for amortization purposes to the redemption account of 324 of these Series C bonds to the American trustee in New York, in this case The First National City Bank of New York. That bank has furnished a certified photocopy of

the letter dated March 20, 1941 with its accompanying list of 324 serial numbers. All 18 of the serial numbers of the bonds registered by Mr. Schenker appear on this list.

The Board rendered its decision denying validation on August 10, 1956.

The Withdrawn Registrations

Case No. 1—This registration involved 91 United Steel Works Corporation 6½% 20-Year Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947. It was filed by a Swiss bank on behalf of a United States national, resident in France, under a claim that the debentures on January 1, 1945, were in custody of an individual described as a banker in Paris.

The Board found all of the serial numbers included on the list of 600 amortized bonds of the same issue transmitted by the Conversion Office in Berlin to the Irving Trust Company in New York with its letter dated March 20, 1941. This is the same list as that mentioned heretofore in the Board's decisions denying validation in the *Abrey, Schenker, and Perera Cases*. Prior to the receipt of this registration, the Board was advised that a Swiss institution had offered these same debentures by serial number list to a New York broker, the representation then being that the debentures had been smuggled out of Germany by a Brussels, Belgium, security dealer into Switzerland where they were located on January 1, 1945.

When the registrant was informed of these contradictory assertions, the registration was withdrawn.

Case No. 2—This registration involved 32 Siemens & Halske Stock Corporation 6½% 25-Year Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, due September 1, 1951. The registrant claimed the debentures were in New York City on January 1, 1945, and that he had purchased them privately from the director of a casino in Italy in 1939.

Upon inspection the debentures were discovered to have been perforated with the perforations so skillfully repaired that they escaped notice upon initial examination. The Siemens & Halske Corporation had perforated all debentures reacquired for amortization purposes.

When the registrant was informed of these facts, the registration was withdrawn.

Case No. 3—This registration involved three

Good Hope Steel and Iron Works 7% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due October 15, 1945. It was filed by a Swiss bank on behalf of a Canadian resident, who claimed the bonds were in Canada on January 1, 1945.

The German Examining Agency objected to the validation of these bonds on the ground that the bonds had been reacquired for amortization purposes and that the issuer's records include a letter from the Conversion Office dated May 12, 1941, reporting the deposit of these bonds with others into its redemption account in the Reichsbank.

Upon notification of these facts to the registrant, the registration was withdrawn.

Cases Nos. 4-8—These cases involved five separate registrations covering 117 United Steel Works Corporation 6½% 20-Year Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947. Three of the registrations were filed by a Swiss bank and two by the registrant, all, however, by or on behalf of an attorney in Mexico City. These registrations were received at intervals over a three-month period and were supported by a declaration of a Mexican bank that the debentures had been in deposit with that bank on January 1, 1945.

The Board found the serial numbers of all of the debentures submitted under these five registrations on the list of serial numbers which had been transmitted by the Conversion Office in Berlin with its letter of March 20, 1941 to the Irving Trust Company in New York. The evidence opposing validation is here again the same list of serial numbers mentioned heretofore in the Abrey, Schenker and Perera Decisions.

The Board's representatives called upon the president of the bank in Mexico presenting photostatic copies of the declarations and asking to see the bank's records supporting them. An admission that there were no records in the bank to support the declarations was obtained and the bank asked that its declarations be withdrawn. Thereafter the registrants withdrew their registrations.

Case No. 9—This case involved 15 United Steel Works Corporation 6½% 20-Year Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947. The registrant, a resident of New York, claimed the debentures were in Switzerland on January 1, 1945. He stated that he inherited them from his father who passed on in Switzerland in 1947. He submitted in support of his claim that the debentures were outside of Germany on January 1, 1945

a letter from a Paris bank dated July 11, 1939, which stated that under separate cover the bank was delivering \$15,000 in face amount of United Steel Works debentures to his father in Switzerland. The letter described the debentures by serial number.

The German Examining Agency advised the Board that all of the debentures had been purchased for redemption and were included on the list of 600 amortized bonds submitted by the Conversion Office to the Irving Trust Company under its letter dated March 20, 1941. This is again the same list referred to in the Abrey, Schenker, and Perera Opinions.

Moreover, in this case the Board submitted the letter dated July 11, 1939, from the Paris bank for laboratory inspection. The laboratory report stated that the typewriter used was Underwood distinctive pica type first put in use by the company in March 1946.

Upon informing the registrant of these facts, this registration was withdrawn.

Case No. 10—This case involved one North German Lloyd 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bond due November 1, 1947. The registrant claimed that the bond was in Canada on January 1, 1945.

The bond itself contained evidence of the fact that it was acquired by the North German Lloyd Company in the course of an exchange operation that took place in 1933, being stamped to that effect. The issuer also presented evidence that the bond was held by the company in its own vaults in Bremen until the Spring of 1945 when Bremen was occupied by the Allied forces. During this period of occupation the bond disappeared.

Upon informing the registrant of these facts, the registration was withdrawn.

Case No. 11—This registration involved 69 United Steel Works 6½% 20-Year Sinking Fund Debentures, Series A, due July 1, 1947. The registrant claimed the debentures were in Mexico on January 1, 1945 and promised to produce probate records proving he had inherited the debentures from his grandmother who died in October 1945. No such records were produced.

The Examining Agency in Germany called attention to the appearance of all 69 serial numbers on the list sent by the Conversion Office to the Irving Trust Company with its letter dated March 20, 1941. This is again the same list referred to heretofore.

When the registrant was notified of the facts and evidence opposing validation, the registration was withdrawn.

Case No. 12—This registration involved one North German Lloyd 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bond, due November 1, 1947. The registrant claimed the bond was in Canada on January 1, 1945. The bond in this case also bore evidence upon itself that it was acquired by the North German Lloyd Company in the course of an exchange operation that took place in 1933, being stamped to that effect. The issuer presented evidence that the bond was thereafter held by it in its own vaults in Bremen until the Spring of 1945 when Bremen was occupied by the Allied forces. During this period of occupation the company's vaults were broken into and the bond disappeared.

Upon informing the registrant of these facts, the registration was withdrawn.

The Pending Cases

The Board has 36 cases before it, in each of which it has evidence tending to show that the bonds were actually within Germany on January 1, 1945, and unlawfully removed from the vaults of German banks in which they were deposited on that date, contrary to the claim of the registrant.

These cases are in various stages of progress. Some are recent registrations. In 14 of these cases the Board has already sent its 90-day letter advising the registrant of all facts and evidence opposing validation. In these cases the registrant has 90 days after receipt of the letter to supply rebutting evidence. If no rebuttal is offered and the case is not withdrawn within this 90-day period, the Board proceeds to the preparation of its decision and opinion.

In other cases the Board is awaiting the presentation of additional evidence either from the registrant or the issuer.

Miscellaneous Cases

1. *Registrations of Bonds Seized by British Authorities During the War*

Certain bonds which were repurchased for the account of several German agencies prior to December 1941 and while en route to other countries in American aircraft were seized by British authorities. Some of these bonds have been purchased at sales held by the British Admiralty

Marshal and were, thereafter, registered with the Board mainly by Swiss banks. Determination of these complex cases is still pending.

2. *Registration of Valid Bonds Allegedly Lost or Stolen*

A considerable amount of the Board's time during the past two years has been given to cases where bonds were registered as held outside of Germany on January 1, 1945 and applications were made to the competent German agencies by other persons for declaratory decrees alleging that the same bonds were stolen or disappeared in Germany in 1944 or 1945. In these cases the alleged thefts or losses did not involve bonds which were repurchased for redemption.

After much correspondence and numerous personal interviews many of these registrations were withdrawn when it began to appear that the bonds were probably not outside of Germany on January 1, 1945. Quite a number of these cases are still pending.

FACT FINDING ACTIVITY OF THE BOARD

The Board is authorized under Article 24, Paragraph 3 of the Validation Law "to make such investigations as it considers necessary to ascertain the facts."

The Board has largely confined its activities under this authority to broad studies of the structure of the banking system within Germany during the period from 1930-1945. During his first trip to Germany in 1954 the American Member began a study of the functions and inter-relationships of the Reichsbank in Berlin with the Golddiskontbank and the Conversion Office. He was also concerned on this trip with problems of coordinating the administrative functioning of the German Federal Debt Administration, the Office for Validation of Securities, and the Examining Agencies within Germany with those of the Board in New York.

The inquiry concerning the functions and inter-relationships of the Reichsbank, Golddiskontbank and Conversion Office was continued in April and May 1955 when both German and American members of the Board traveled to Germany and interviewed many former employees of the Reichsbank, the Golddiskontbank and the Conversion Office. Minutes were made of these meetings which were read back to the witnesses and then signed by them.

Both German and American members were gratified by the cooperation afforded by government and banking officials in their effort to locate key personnel who could tell of the procedures observed within the banks, particularly within the Securities Department of the Reichsbank where the redemption accounts of the Conversion Office were maintained.

In 1955 the Board learned that important leads as to distribution of some of the bonds looted from the vaults of Berlin banks could be obtained in Europe and North Africa. Accordingly, in April of this year Mr. Hartman traveled to these areas to develop such information. . . .

IN APPRECIATION

. . . The Board desires also to express its gratitude to all those officials of the German Ministry of Finance, the United States Department of State, the German Federal Debt Administration and the German Office for Security Validation, the Office of International Finance of the United States Treasury and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Bank deutscher Laender, and the United States Federal Reserve Board, whose continued interest and cooperation have contributed much to the results the Board is able to show in this report.

For the continued cooperation of The First National City Bank of New York, its General Depositary, and J. P. Morgan & Co., Incorporated, its Special Depositary, for the helpful counsel of Doremus & Co., its advertising agents, and the American Bank Note Company, engraver of its validation certificates, the Board is likewise grateful.

Deep appreciation must also be expressed for the frequent assistance of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., the United States Committee for German Corporate Dollar Bonds, the National Association of Securities Dealers,

the New York Stock Exchange, and the Swiss Bankers' Association.

The cooperation of the German banks who act as Examining Agencies for the bonds subject to validation has been especially important to the Board and it has appreciated the general promptness with which these agencies have furnished their reports to the Board.

This report would be incomplete without an acknowledgment of the excellent cooperation the Board has had from its registrants generally. Their patience in responding to the Board's requests for better evidence, and the cooperation of banks, brokers and dealers in assisting them to document their claims so as to establish a record upon which the Board could validate has been praiseworthy indeed.

For a truly magnificent demonstration of cooperation by the public and the press generally, and banks and security dealers in particular, with its task of undoing the mischief and confusion started by the looting of the bonds after the occupation of Berlin, the Board says to all, Thank You.

IN CONCLUSION

In the coming year, the Board's principal tasks will include the determination of cases involving bonds, the validity of which has been challenged. The Board has been named defendant in a lawsuit by a registrant whose 245 bonds have been denied validation. The character of its work is, therefore, being altered from a matter of dealing with a great mass of detail to the more difficult task of reaching decisions on complex cases. The new tasks of the Board will involve decisions whether new registrants were grossly negligent in failing to register their bonds before August 31, 1956 and the independent validation of detached interest coupons.

Security Council President Requested To Discuss Kashmir Dispute With India and Pakistan

Having voted on January 24 to continue its consideration of the Kashmir dispute, the U.N. Security Council on February 15 began debate on a four-power proposal authorizing the President of the Council, Gunnar V. Jarring of Sweden, to visit India and Pakistan in order to discuss with the two Governments measures which might contribute to a settlement. In the voting on February 20, the U.S.S.R. vetoed the proposal. The United States immediately introduced a second proposal, cosponsored by Australia and the United Kingdom, which was adopted on February 21; the U.S.S.R. abstained from voting.

Following are texts of statements made in the Council by U.S. Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and Deputy U.S. Representative James W. Barco, together with the two proposals.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR LODGE, FEBRUARY 15

U.S./U.N. press release 2617

In its resolution of January 24, 1957, the Security Council reminded the governments and authorities concerned of the principle contained in previous resolutions of the Security Council that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.¹ The Security Council also reaffirmed that action by the Kashmir Constituent Assembly to determine the affiliation of the state would not constitute disposition of it in accordance with this principle.

¹ For text of the resolution and of Ambassador Lodge's Jan. 24 statement, see BULLETIN of Feb. 11, 1957, p. 231.

The Council did not at that time consider what further action might be desirable from the point of view of facilitating a settlement of this dispute between India and Pakistan.

In closing my remarks in the Council on January 24, I observed that the United States considered that "in the absence of a direct, mutually acceptable agreement between the parties, the Council has an obligation to continue its efforts, as it has in the past, to seek and to support any fruitful suggestion in this difficult case." At the suggestion of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, Dr. Frank Graham, who, let me say, has served the United Nations with distinction and skill in more than one difficult problem in addition to having a record of distinguished service in his own country, the parties to the dispute undertook direct negotiations in 1953.² Those negotiations were not successful. Thus the Council again has a positive duty to assist the parties in finding a just and equitable solution.

The Security Council's overriding endeavor in connection with Kashmir has always been to secure an amicable settlement acceptable to both parties. In doing this it has sought to build upon the gains which have been made in the past and upon agreements which have been reached by the parties. As the Secretary of State said on February 5:³

... We continue to believe that, unless the parties are able to agree upon some other solution, the solution which was recommended by the Security Council should prevail, which is that there should be a plebiscite.

We listened attentively to the forthright presentations of the representatives of India and Pakistan [V. K. Krishna Menon and Malik Firoz

² For background on Dr. Graham's mission and a map of Kashmir, see *ibid.*, Oct. 27, 1952, pp. 661-667.

³ *Ibid.*, Feb. 25, 1957, p. 306.

Khan Noon] with this in mind. We were pleased to find that a common basis of agreement still exists upon which the Security Council can build in its efforts to assist the parties in finding a pacific solution.

One basis for agreement is the continued recognition by the parties of their international obligations under the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan dated 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949. Affirmations of this adherence were made by the representative of Pakistan at the 766th meeting [January 30] and by the representative of India at the 767th [February 8]. The representative of Pakistan stated:

The only international obligations which the Governments of India and Pakistan have undertaken in regard to the Kashmir dispute are embodied in the two United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions dated 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.

The representative of India stated:

These are the engagements. If they were of a formal character they might be treaties, but they are the engagements that we have entered into—the resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.

What do these resolutions call for? The resolution of 13 August 1948 set out, in successive stages, a cease-fire, a truce agreement, and a determination of the future status of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the will of the people. The resolution of 5 January 1949 states that the question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite. It also specified methods through which this plebiscite should be organized. This then is the first solid basis of agreement from which the Security Council can proceed.

Another important fact on which the Council can build is the realization by both parties that one of the chief barriers to the full carrying out of these resolutions is the failure to achieve demilitarization. This is the central problem involved in the "truce" section of the resolution of 13 August 1948 and has been recognized in the statements of both parties as a crucial problem in carrying out the resolutions.

In this sense the question appears before the Council fundamentally in the same light as it did when we were previously called upon to discuss the matter. The long and energetic efforts of Dr.

Frank Graham, the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, removed many obstacles to the achievement of demilitarization. However, it has not been possible for him so far to achieve final agreement nor did it prove possible for the parties, at the last time they undertook direct negotiations, to come to final conclusions. It is therefore on demilitarization that the discussions of the representatives of Pakistan and India have largely turned and to which the Council needs largely to address itself.

We welcome the assurances of both representatives of their continued respect for and adherence to these international engagements. We are hopeful that both Governments will do their utmost to consult in good faith to implement the obligations which they have assumed and in which the Security Council has played such an important role. We recognize that the opinions of the representatives of India and Pakistan differ considerably on many of the details of these obligations, on the reasons for the failure to achieve demilitarization, and on the elements which would bring it about in an equitable fashion. However, the Security Council has previously expressed its views on many of these points.

The resolution which has been introduced by the Governments of Australia, Cuba, the United Kingdom, and the United States builds upon these points of agreement. It thus lays considerable stress on the importance of achieving demilitarization. Four of the preambular paragraphs refer to this problem. The task which we are suggesting that the Security Council assign to its President also emphasizes efforts to achieve demilitarization.

In this connection a proposal has already been put forward as a suggestion by which the present deadlock might be broken. This was the proposal of the representative of Pakistan at the 761st meeting [January 16], reiterated at the 766th meeting, to the following effect:

The functions of protecting the state and insuring internal security should be entrusted by the Council to a United Nations force which should be introduced into the area at once.

We have thought it desirable to note this proposal of the representative of Pakistan for the use of a temporary United Nations force in connection with demilitarization. We have not attempted to express a final judgment on this proposal but have

presented the belief that the use of such force would deserve consideration insofar as it might contribute to the achievement of demilitarization as envisaged in the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and toward the pacific settlement of the dispute.

We would hope that the President of the Security Council could explore this proposal further with the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to examining its utility and determining the extent to which it might be employed. If the United Nations force would be of value in assisting in the demilitarization or basic settlement of the dispute, I am sure all of us would agree it would deserve consideration.

We have therefore listed a temporary United Nations force as one of the elements which need to be borne in mind in making a new attempt to achieve a settlement. Considering the complexity of the Kashmir issue and the length of time since the Council last dealt with it, however, we have suggested that the primary action of the Security Council at this time be to request the President of the Council to examine with the two Governments proposals which he thinks are likely to contribute to demilitarization or to establishing other conditions for settling the dispute. This gives the President sufficient flexibility to produce positive results in bringing the parties together.

As I indicated earlier, the United States believes we must build upon the gains which have been made before. The President in undertaking this mission is accordingly to do so having regard to the resolutions which have been adopted on Kashmir by the Security Council and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. He is also to bear in mind the statements of the parties and specifically the proposal for a United Nations force. As the President of the Council he will also no doubt bear in mind the statements of the members of the Council.

The resolution authorizes his travel to the subcontinent and requests him to report back as soon as possible but not later than April 15.

By sending one of its highest ranking representatives, the United Nations will show its serious concern over the continued deadlock in the achievement of demilitarization and a plebiscite and provide an opportunity for full and detailed consideration of means through which progress might be made. The words "achievement" and "progress" are important elements of the operative

paragraph, inasmuch as they express the hope of the sponsors that he will be able to report new progress when he has completed his assignment.

We are particularly fortunate to have as President of the Security Council the eminent Representative of Sweden, Gunnar Jarring. We urge him to accept this great responsibility. Ambassador Jarring is unusually well qualified for this assignment, having been his country's representative both to India and to Pakistan. He thus will carry with him not only his experience as President of the Security Council and Representative of Sweden in the United Nations, but also a first-hand knowledge of India and Pakistan and a friendship with the leaders of both countries.

We appeal to the Governments of both India and Pakistan to receive him cordially and in accordance with their traditions of international cooperation. We believe that both parties, by virtue of their expressed attitude toward the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions, should discuss with the President of the Security Council detailed proposals and plans for achieving demilitarization and the establishment of conditions for progress toward the settlement of the dispute.

Finally, the draft resolution requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to render the President of the Council such assistance as he may request in connection with this special assignment.

The United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan has played a significant role in narrowing the differences between the two Governments on practical measures for bringing about the truce and demilitarization stages preparatory to a plebiscite. I am sure the President of the Security Council would want to draw heavily upon the reports which he has made to the Council, to obtain his advice and counsel before undertaking exploration with the parties. We hope that Mr. Graham, who has served the United Nations self-effacingly and effectively for many years in seeking a pacific settlement of this dispute, will be able to put himself at the disposal of the President of the Security Council for such assistance as he may need in the coming weeks.

In summary, the United States believes that the present draft resolution offers the most promising and judicious course for the Security Council to follow at this time. We hope that the other members of the Council will support it.

STATEMENT BY MR. BARCO, FEBRUARY 20

U.S./U.N. press release 2623

The Security Council began its renewed consideration of the Kashmir problem on January 16. Since then we have met 11 times and we have had a very thorough airing of this complicated problem.

The United States has listened with great attention to the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan. The Council, as a whole, has shown an enlightened and constructive attitude toward the solution of the problem in the proper spirit of conciliation.

The Soviet Union, however, apparently does not look at this problem in the same way as the other members of the Council. While it has been our hope that the United Nations, through the resolution tabled by Australia, Cuba, the United Kingdom, and the United States, could assist the parties in taking a forward step, the position of the Soviet Representative [Arkady A. Sobolev] has been essentially negative.

Let me examine the amendments he has put forward.⁴

First, under the Soviet amendments, all mention of previous resolutions, either of the Security Council or of UNCIP, is eliminated. The Council would therefore be asked to ignore the obligations to which both India and Pakistan are committed in the UNCIP resolutions as well as a large number of Security Council resolutions which are still valid.

Second, under the Soviet Union's amendments, all mention of the importance of achieving demilitarization is eliminated. The cease-fire is in effect; but it is the failure to reach agreement on the terms of a truce that has prevented further progress toward a plebiscite. The elimination of emphasis on demilitarization would ignore the fact that this is the key point at which progress has been blocked.

Third, under the Soviet amendments, all mention of the proposal for a United Nations force is deleted. Now, we continue to believe with other members of the Council that this idea deserves consideration and that it should be one of the elements borne in mind by the President of the Security Council in his discussions with the parties, in accordance with the terms of the draft resolution.

⁴ U.N. doc. S/3789.

tion. While the President would have sufficient scope to take this proposal into consideration on the basis of the statement of the representative of Pakistan, we believe a clear reference to it in the resolution is desirable.

Fourth, the Soviet amendments imply that, while the Security Council has "heard" the statements of the representatives of India and Pakistan, it has not "considered" them. This is an odd reflection on the work of the Council. The United States and, I believe, the other members have "considered" the statements of the parties, and the draft resolution reflects conclusions based on their "consideration."

Fifth, under the Soviet amendments the word "dispute" is changed into the word "situation." While the Security Council used the word "situation" in its earliest resolutions, it has subsequently used the word "dispute" consistently. This was the word used in the resolution of January 24, 1957, and in our opinion reflects the facts.

Finally, under the Soviet amendments the terminal date for the mission of the President is deleted. We have no strong views on the exact date, but we do think we must move forward expeditiously. We would not think that the President should be asked to take on this difficult assignment without a definite terminal date, and we consider April 15 to be a reasonable date on which to ask for his report.

Mr. President, the resolution which has been presented by Australia, Cuba, the United Kingdom, and the United States is a carefully balanced whole. The Soviet amendments would destroy that balance. The explanation of the amendments made by the Representative of the Soviet Union on February 18 revealed that his objectives are contrary to those of other members of the Council.

The Representative of the Soviet Union does not want to have a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices, nor does he want even to consider the possibility of a United Nations force helping the parties to achieve demilitarization. This is something apparently alien to the instincts of the Soviet Union. He has told us that the serious problem with which the Security Council is faced is—to use his words—an "artificial hullabaloo." And he premises his willingness to have the President of the Security Council examine the "existing situation," as he put it, in Kashmir by characterizing that situation as one which has already been settled. In the light of

these considerations and his own comments that he wants to interrupt the Council's consideration of the problem for some time, we cannot consider his amendments as a serious attempt to further the work of the Council and we cannot accept them.

With respect to the amendments introduced by the Representative of Colombia [Francisco Urrutia],⁵ I would like to reiterate simply that we conceive the resolution as an integrated whole. We appreciate the constructive approach which, as always, the Representative of Colombia has shown here. However, we have doubts about the desirability of the changes embodied in his amendments and we think that the terminology in the four-power resolution is more likely to lead to constructive results.

Now, Mr. President, the four-power resolution is designed to assist India and Pakistan to carry out the obligations they have assumed and which they have reaffirmed before this Council.

The United States, and I know the Security Council as a whole, wants to be helpful in resolving this dispute. The United States values its friendship with India and Pakistan. Reference has been made here to our relationship with Pakistan. The United States is glad to be associated with Pakistan in collective security arrangements and to be assisting it in a cooperative defense effort. We have always attempted to approach the Kashmir problem on its merits, and we do not believe that our collaboration with Pakistan in area defense affects the merits of this case. We seek to assist both India and Pakistan—and I say this with great sincerity—in finding a just and equitable solution of the Kashmir problem. We continue to hope that a settlement can be achieved in a manner satisfactory to both. We again urge them to cooperate to that end. We believe that the four-power resolution will assist them, and we urge its adoption.

SECOND STATEMENT BY MR. BARCO, FEBRUARY 20

U.S./U.N. press release 2624

The Representative of the Soviet Union has again, as we feared, abused the veto power to prevent the Council from helping resolve an inter-

national dispute in which the U.S.S.R. has—presumably—no direct interest. The Soviet Representative's implication that the Security Council would be violating the charter by authorizing its President to bear in mind the proposal by one of the parties for a United Nations force to assist in demilitarization cannot be substantiated by anything that has been said or done here. The action of the Soviet Union can have only one purpose—to perpetuate international conflict and dissension between two of Asia's great countries. The Soviet Union takes a weighty responsibility upon itself. It has blocked measures by the United Nations to help assure pacific conditions in the area and friendly relations between the two states.

The Security Council has considered the Kashmir problem on many occasions since 1947. Many members of the United Nations have served on the Council when this issue was before it. In every instance and regardless of the membership of the Council, it has overwhelmingly approved measures to bring about a free expression of the will of the Kashmiri people through an impartial plebiscite. That opinion and those resolutions remain valid and represent the continued sense of the Council. The Council's resolution of January 24 and the nine votes which our resolution has just received make this clear.

In spite of the Soviet veto, the United States hopes for progress in resolving the dispute. We believe that the parties will themselves not wish to end these discussions on the negative vote of the Soviet veto. We urge them to refrain from any measures which might have the effect of increasing tension in the area.

We believe that the Council should consider immediate action to repair the damage caused by the Soviet veto of the four-power resolution. Such action would accord with its continuing responsibility to assist the parties to move toward a solution of this serious problem. The United States, together with the delegations of Australia and the United Kingdom, therefore submits a new resolution which we believe provides for helpful action in the present circumstances. This resolution has just been handed to you, sir, and I should like to read it.

[At this point Mr. Barco read the three-power proposal (U.N. doc. S/3792 and Corr. 1).]

Mr. President, this resolution bases itself solidly upon the long and virtually unanimous attitude

⁵ U.N. doc. S/3791/Rev. 1/Corr. 1.

of the Security Council as expressed in its resolutions and upon the obligations accepted by the parties in the UNCTC resolutions. It authorizes the President of the Council to discuss with India and Pakistan any proposals which have been or may be put forward and which he thinks could help resolve the dispute, having regard to these resolutions. In his examination of means to solve the dispute, the President would necessarily devote considerable attention to demilitarization, which is the point at which progress toward a plebiscite has broken down.

The resolution vetoed by the Soviet Union in our opinion offered the best opportunity for progress. We hope, however, that this new resolution will still permit the Council to take constructive action, and we urge the Council to adopt it quickly.

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR LODGE, FEBRUARY 21

U.S./U.N. press release 2627

Mr. President, the United States appreciates your willingness to accept the assignment which the Security Council has asked you to undertake. We hope that your understanding of the peoples of India and Pakistan and your experience in the United Nations will enable you to make some real progress toward solving this dispute.

We think that the resolution which has just been adopted will give you enough scope and enough guidance. The consensus of the Council on the major problems involved was expressed in the resolution which failed yesterday only because of the Soviet veto. It would have been more satisfactory if the specific ideas embodied in the four-power resolution could have been kept. But the resolution which the Council has now approved does not retreat from those ideas, nor are the facts changed by the Soviet veto. You are authorized to consider any proposals which might help solve the problem, having regard to the pertinent resolutions.

We trust that your mission will be of great help to India and Pakistan as well as to the Council. The fact that you will be able to draw upon the extensive experience and the ability of Dr. Frank Graham—who, may I say, has just made a noteworthy statement—should make it possible for you to function effectively in a short period. He

will be able to make a contribution which it seems to us no one else could make. The Council is lucky that he is available to help, and we appreciate his offer of cooperation.

TEXT OF VETOED PROPOSAL ON KASHMIR^{*}

U.N. doc. S/3787

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution of 24 January 1957, its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question;

Having taken into consideration the statements of the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan;

Concerned at the lack of progress in settling the dispute;

Considering the importance which it has attached to the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a step towards the settlement of the dispute;

Noting that demilitarization preparatory to the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite under United Nations auspices has not been achieved in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan;

Noting the proposal of the representative of Pakistan for the use of a temporary United Nations force in connexion with demilitarization;

Believing that, insofar as it might contribute towards the achievement of demilitarization as envisaged in the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and towards the pacific settlement of the dispute, the use of such a force would deserve consideration;

1. Requests the President of the Security Council, the representative of Sweden, to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan proposals which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute to the achievement of demilitarization or to the establishment of other conditions for progress towards the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, and bearing in mind the statements of the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan and the proposal for the use of a temporary United Nations force;

2. Authorizes him to visit the sub-continent for this purpose;

3. Requests him to report to the Security Council as soon as possible but not later than 15 April 1957;

4. Invites the Governments of India and Pakistan to co-operate with him in the performance of these functions;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to render such assistance to him as he may request.

^{*} Submitted by Australia, Cuba, U.K., and U.S. The vote on Feb. 20 was 9-1 (U.S.S.R.), with Sweden abstaining.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL¹

U.N. doc. S/3793

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution of 24 January 1957, its previous resolutions and the resolutions of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan on the India-Pakistan question;

1. *Requests* the President of the Security Council, the representative of Sweden, to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which, in his opinion, are likely to contribute towards the settlement of the dispute, having regard to the previous resolutions of the Security Council and of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan; to visit the sub-continent for this purpose; and to report to the Security Council not later than 15 April 1957;

2. *Invites* the Governments of India and Pakistan to cooperate with him in the performance of these functions; and

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan to render such assistance as he may request.

Soviet Complaint Concerning Alleged U.S. Intervention in Eastern Europe

Statement by Senator Knowland¹

At this time I will confine myself to general observations about the item that is now before the Committee. I reserve the right of the representative of my Government to comment later on portions of the speech of the Soviet delegate [Vasily V. Kuznetsov] and on the resolution he has introduced.

The torrent of abuse against my country which the Soviet Union has launched in recent months is nothing new. It is a disagreeable old story brought up to date.

We Americans naturally dislike hearing our country attacked from any quarter. But we know that what the Soviet representative says, like many accusations he has made here in the past, will be recognized as false by this General Assembly and by the whole free world.

Most of these charges by the Soviet Union are familiar in the United Nations. The Soviet representative himself has noted that fact. As he

said, his country put forward many of them in the General Assembly in 1951. And they were rejected by the Assembly—he forgot to mention this—on January 10, 1952, by a vote of 42 to 5. The wide variety of other false and sensational accusations which his delegation has brought against my country here nearly every year for the past 10 years has likewise been rejected, and by overwhelming majorities. In this process the very term “Soviet item” has become a synonym to United Nations delegations for a propaganda offensive against the United States.

By reviving these charges the Soviet Union is merely trying to divert world attention from its own year-in and year-out program of using foreign Communist parties to subvert and to undermine the governments of free countries all over the world. Also, no doubt, the Soviet Union would like to obscure the truth revealed in recent discussions by the Assembly on the situation in Hungary, and for that purpose produces its own myth of United States intervention in Eastern Europe. Once again we call upon the Soviet Union to permit free access to Eastern Europe, and thus to the facts.

It is well to remember that a story does not become true merely by being detailed. Often, here in the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation has produced reams of material to support charges they thought it expedient to make, but always the charges have been discredited and rejected.

We regret that the Assembly's time must be taken up by these well-known charges, particularly now when new grave international problems need to be discussed, but the United States appreciates this opportunity to clarify matters once again. When we are falsely accused, we cannot and will not remain silent.

Naturally, we would like to see improved and different conditions in Eastern Europe. We shall never cease to hope that the now captive peoples will be permitted to enjoy those fundamental rights and freedoms recognized in the United Nations Charter. If we can say or do something here that can help to reassure our Soviet colleagues that our motives and policies in no way menace Soviet security and, indeed, that they reflect an objective on which we all must agree—to preserve and maintain international peace—this discussion will have served a useful purpose.

¹ Submitted on Feb. 20 by Australia, U.K., and U.S. (U.N. doc. S/3792); adopted on Feb. 21 by a vote of 10 to 0, the U.S.S.R. abstaining.

² Made in the Special Political Committee on Feb. 25 (U.S. delegation press release 2630).

Text of Soviet Draft Resolution¹

U.N. doc. A/SPC/L.14

The General Assembly,

Noting with anxiety the recent aggravation of the international situation and the deterioration of relations between States;

Noting that one of the causes of this situation is the subversive activity carried on by the United States of America and its intervention in the domestic affairs of the People's Democracies;

Considering that the States Members of the United Nations are bound under the Charter "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours";

Recalling that in its resolution 110 (II) of 3 November 1947 the General Assembly condemned all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which is either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace;

Considering also that General Assembly resolution 841 (IX) of 17 December 1954 recommended to Member States the International Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Interests of Peace of 1936, in which the contracting parties "mutually undertake to prohibit and, if necessary, to bring to an immediate stop in their respective territories any transmission which could, to the detriment of proper international understanding, instigate the inhabitants of any territory to acts contrary to the internal order or security of the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties";

1. *Condemns the subversive activities of the United States of America against other States as contrary to the United Nations Charter and incompatible with the principles on which relations between States should be based;*

2. *Calls upon the Government of the United States to cease its subversive activities and its intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, whatever their pretext, and to conduct its relations with such States in accordance with the Principles of the United Nations Charter.*

¹ Rejected by the Special Political Committee on Feb. 27 by a vote of 53 to 8 (Soviet bloc), with 11 abstentions.

United States Aims Toward Eastern Europe

Mr. Chairman, it is necessary at the outset to put the record straight about United States policy. As the Soviet Government knows, the chief spokesmen of United States foreign policy are the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. They are the sources to whom I shall refer in this discussion.

In Moscow's picture of United States policies regarding Eastern Europe there are two chief dis-

tortions. One of these is the idea that the United States wants to impose its own political and economic ideas on Eastern Europe. That is untrue. In a speech at Dallas, Texas, on October 27, 1956,² Secretary Dulles said:

The captive peoples should never have reason to doubt that they have in us a sincere and dedicated friend who shares their aspirations. They must know that they can draw upon our abundance to tide themselves over the period of economic adjustment which is inevitable as they rededicate their productive efforts to the service of their own people, rather than of exploiting masters. Nor do we condition economic ties between us upon the adoption by these countries of any particular form of society.

The second Moscow distortion, even graver in its import, is that we want to turn the Eastern European countries into military allies or even military bases from which to attack the Soviet Union. In the same address at Dallas Secretary Dulles said:

And let me make this clear, beyond a possibility of doubt: The United States has no ulterior purpose in desiring the independence of the satellite countries. Our unadulterated wish is that these peoples, from whom so much of our own national life derives, should have sovereignty restored to them and that they should have governments of their own free choosing. We do not look upon these nations as potential military allies. We see them as friends and as part of a new and friendly and no longer divided Europe.

Further on this point, President Eisenhower in his television report to the Nation last October 31st³ said:

We have also, with respect to the Soviet Union, sought clearly to remove any false fears that we would look upon new governments in these Eastern European countries as potential military allies. We have no such ulterior purpose. We see these peoples as friends, and we wish simply that they be friends who are free.

Again on December 18th in his press conference in Washington,⁴ Secretary Dulles reemphasized that we have no wish to turn those countries into our allies. He continued:

... The United States is very openminded to any suggestions that might be made as to the status—whether neutralization or otherwise—of satellite countries which would take away any fear, I would hope, by the Soviet Union that it would be physically or militarily endangered if it facilitated this evolution to independence.

Mr. Chairman, once again the Soviet Union seems determined to misrepresent the United

² BULLETIN of Nov. 5, 1956, p. 695.

³ *Ibid.*, Nov. 12, 1956, p. 743.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Jan. 7, 1957, p. 3.

States as a power bent on conquest by producing its familiar file of press clippings which prove nothing. But if the Soviet leaders honestly seek to know what the true purposes of the United States are toward Eastern Europe and the entire world, I suggest they study without prejudgment the statements I have just quoted. I suggest also that they study with equal seriousness the inaugural address of President Eisenhower a month ago,⁵ in which he said:

We honor the aspirations of those nations which, now captive, long for freedom. We seek neither their military alliance nor any artificial imitation of our society. And they can know the warmth of the welcome that awaits them when, as must be, they join again the ranks of freedom.

We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia. We do not dread—rather do we welcome—their progress in education and industry. We wish them success in their demands for more intellectual freedom, greater security before their own laws, fuller enjoyment of the rewards of their own toil. For as such things may come to pass, the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship.

True Sources of Tension in Eastern Europe

Mr. Chairman, what I have said makes it clear enough that there is nothing in United States policy in which the Soviet Union can find cause for alarm. Obviously we must look elsewhere to find the true causes of tension and unrest in Eastern Europe. Recent tragic events in Hungary illustrate conclusively the root of the problem—the complete and total suppression of every expression of independence which the Soviets, in their psychopathic concern for security, regard as a threat to their control of the area.

Now how did this state of affairs come to pass in Eastern Europe? It came about as a result of the aggressive policies and the repressive actions of the Soviet Union for nearly two decades.

The Soviet Union has denied the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of Eastern Europe for national independence.

The Soviet Union has denied to these peoples basic human freedoms recognized in the charter of the United Nations.

The Soviet Union has imposed puppet governments on the states of Eastern Europe and has used its armed forces, its military might, to keep these governments in power.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Feb. 11, 1957, p. 211.

The Soviet Union has plundered the economies of these countries for the benefit of the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union converted the three Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into Soviet provinces in violation of their 1939 solemn treaties of friendship and of nonaggression.

The Soviet Union has built up large satellite armies staffed by Soviet officers.

The Soviet Union has cut off the captive peoples from contact with the free world by monopolizing all channels of communication.

The Soviet Union has filled the newspapers and schoolbooks of Eastern Europe with "Hate America" slogans.

The Soviet Union has persecuted the churches and intimidated and harassed those who worship God.

The Soviet Union has erected physical barriers against escape, including barbed wire, minefields, and lookout towers.

The peoples of this area unceasingly seek ways and means of piercing this iron curtain which separates them from contact with the rest of the world. Clearly it is the Soviet Union which has intervened directly in the internal affairs of the countries of Eastern Europe.

These, Mr. Chairman, are some of the major sources of tension in Eastern Europe. All of them arise from the actions and the policies of the Soviet Union itself. Were it to change these actions and policies, the Soviet Union would find its own security enhanced and the cause of international peace would be immeasurably advanced.

The Truth About Hungary

Mr. Chairman, no event of our times has more clearly illustrated the nature of these tensions than the uprising of the Hungarian people against their Soviet masters.

There is no need to recite here the history of Hungary, which is still fresh in the minds of all of us. The Special United Nations Committee on the Problem of Hungary has made an excellent beginning on its assignment in the report which it issued on February 20,⁶ which I commend to the attention of the members of this Committee. It is enough for me to mention such highlights of the Hungarian story as have a bearing on the absurd

⁶ U.N. doc. A/3546.

Soviet charge that the United States instigated these tragic events.

I quote from a letter presented on February 4 to the Secretary-General from Mr. Peter Mod, who signed himself Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations. This letter was circulated as document A/3521, February 5, and here is what it says about the calling in of Soviet forces to crush a patriotic outburst of Hungarian national feeling:

... the Hungarian Government exercised its sovereign right and called for the assistance of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary under the Warsaw Defence Pact so as to avoid further bloodshed and disorder and to defend the democratic order and people's power.

Mr. Chairman, I have three comments on this version of the story.

First, if the Hungarian Government had to call for troops, it is strange that it did not call for the Hungarian Army, a sizable military force. It is clear that throughout the years of Soviet rule over Hungary the regime was unable to arm Hungarians to handle an anti-Soviet fight in Budapest.

Secondly, the allegation that Soviet troops intervened "to avoid further bloodshed" cannot be passed over without comment. In fact, the massive intervention by Soviet tanks "to avoid further bloodshed" brought death to an estimated 25,000 on the Hungarian side, as well as several thousand Russians.

Thirdly, it is all very well for Mr. Mod on February 5 to tell us about the calling in of Soviet troops, but there is an earlier message to the United Nations before the Hungarian patriots were crushed by the U.S.S.R. which will not soon be forgotten in the halls, and I wish to quote at this point. It was a cablegram addressed on November 1 to the Secretary-General and signed by Imre Nagy, President of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, designated Minister for Foreign Affairs. This telegram to the United Nations was as follows:⁷

Reliable reports have reached the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic that further Soviet units are entering into Hungary. The President of the Council of Ministers in his capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs summoned M. Andropov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Hungary, and expressed his strongest protest against the entry of further Soviet troops into Hungary. He demanded the instant and immediate withdrawal of these Soviet forces.

⁷ BULLETIN of Nov. 12, 1956, p. 761.

He informed the Soviet Ambassador that the Hungarian Government immediately repudiates the Warsaw Treaty and at the same time declares Hungary's neutrality, turns to the United Nations and requests the help of the four Great Powers in defending the country's neutrality. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic made the declaration of neutrality on 1 November 1956. Therefore I request Your Excellency promptly to put on the agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly of the United Nations the question of Hungary's neutrality and the defence of this neutrality by the four Great Powers.

I come again to the Soviet charge that this revolution was instigated by the United States. Mr. Mod's letter appears to be the only attempt at a systematic summary of these specific charges that we have seen to date. Under the heading of "facts that have come to light," it names five Hungarians as spies and counter-revolutionaries, and it alleges that one of these had sent 20 others into Hungary; it quotes two broadcasts by Radio Free Europe advising the Freedom Fighters not to trust Imre Nagy; and it says that a two-way radio and various small arms of German, Belgian, and American manufacture were captured in one of the Freedom Fighters' strongholds.

Examine that letter as you will, Mr. Chairman, those are the only concrete details it contains to support the Soviet charge that the United States instigated the Hungarian revolution. We are being asked to believe that a foreign plot, resting on the work of some two dozen émigré agents, caused the population of Budapest to rise en masse and that the resulting insurrection had to be crushed at the cost of 25,000 Hungarian lives. Clearly, we must look for the real origin of the events not outside Hungary but inside—in years of brutal misrule by the servants of Moscow.

It is not necessary to go to so-called "capitalist" sources to find support for this statement. Here is part of an editorial from the Budapest newspaper *Szabad Nep*, dated October 29, 1956:

The latest issue of *Pravda* carries a dispatch from its own correspondent about the events in Hungary entitled "Collapse of the Antipopular Adventure in Hungary." This is an error. What happened in Budapest was neither anti-popular nor an adventure. What is more, it did not collapse. For five days this city, torn by fate, shed blood and suffered. But through hundreds of deaths, the ideals of true patriotism and democracy were burning in the fires.

The slogans of socialist democracy were the loudest to be heard and not those of the reaction and counter-revolution. The revolutionary people of Buda and Pest want a people's freedom without tyranny, terror, and fear.

They want more bread and national independence. Is this then an anti-popular adventure?

What collapsed could indeed be called anti-popular. It was the reign of the Rakosi-Gero clique.

The *Pravda* article further states that manifestations of the people of Pest and the revolt were instigated by the subversive work of the British and American imperialists. We can safely say that all 1.5 million inhabitants of Budapest are deeply hurt and insulted by this assertion. In body or in spirit, a large portion of the population of Budapest was present at the demonstrations on Tuesday, October 23. They sympathized or agreed with the basic patriotic and democratic aims of the great popular uprising.

The bloody, tragic, but at the same time ennobling fight, lasting five days, was not instigated by some sort of subversive work. It was caused, alas, by our own faults and crimes. The greatest of our faults and crimes was our failure to protect the sacred flame which our ancestors had bequeathed to us—our national independence.

And not only Budapest, Mr. Chairman, but Moscow also began to admit the same truth, however reluctantly. On October 30 the Soviet Government issued a remarkable statement.⁸

The Soviet Government and all the Soviet people deeply regret that the development of events in Hungary has led to bloodshed. On the request of the Hungarian People's Government the Soviet Government consented to the entry into Budapest of the Soviet Army units to assist the Hungarian People's Army and the Hungarian authorities to establish order in the town. Believing that the further presence of Soviet Army units in Hungary can serve as a cause for even greater deterioration of the situation, the Soviet Government has given instructions to its military command to withdraw the Soviet Army units from Budapest as soon as this is recognized as necessary by the Hungarian Government.

Mr. Chairman, despite all the phrases in the Soviet Government statement, two things are noteworthy:

1. Not one word in the whole statement—which is much longer than the part just quoted—alleges outside instigation, by the United States or any other country. That line began to be played vigorously only after the Soviet Union had proceeded, through an act of classic perfidy, to crush the revolution and disperse the Nagy government.

2. On October 30, Moscow admitted in effect that its army was fighting against a genuine patriotic outburst. That is the only possible meaning of its admission that "the further presence of Soviet army units in Hungary can serve as a cause for even greater deterioration of the situation."

⁸ *Ibid.*, Nov. 12, 1956, p. 745.

The Soviet leaders can never unsay that admission.

On October 30 was the high tide of Soviet candor. On November 2, after the Nagy government repudiated the Warsaw Pact and declared neutrality for Hungary, hundreds of Soviet tanks descended on Budapest. Then Moscow began to tell a different story—that the United States had planned the mass uprising of the Hungarian people.

Mr. Chairman, to most of us here this Soviet argument is a mockery of the facts. We wonder how any man can present it with a straight face. We must remember, however, that the Soviet measure of truth consists solely of whatever advances the interests of the Party and of the Soviet regime.

Conclusion

There is much we could propose in the way of Assembly action on this subject, and we would willingly make proposals if we thought that new and constructive resolutions at this time were likely to be of beneficial influence on Soviet policy. However, there is little reason to hope that that would be the case.

The General Assembly has adopted many resolutions pertinent to the problems here, most recently with regard to Hungary. These resolutions, in sharp contrast to the tendentious draft just presented by the U.S.S.R., place responsibility where it belongs. The Soviet Union has always failed to observe them. The United States feels that this is not the time for the General Assembly to add new resolutions to what has already been so well expressed about Soviet violations of the charter. As in so many cases, the need is for Soviet compliance.

Yet we do not despair. We look for the time when the Soviet Government will see fit to restore to the peoples of Eastern Europe their national freedom; to open their borders to the fresh air of genuinely free interchange with all nations; and to concentrate on promoting the genuine safety and welfare and creative power of their own remarkable people, the people of Russia. No event within the power of the governments could be of greater benefit to world peace. Some day the Soviet Union must recognize that freedom in Eastern Europe is not incompatible with Soviet security.

If progress is to be made along this road, Mr.

Chairman, it is the Soviet Union which must help itself. Today its leaders remain committed to a grim totalitarian philosophy of conflict which leads to suppression of human liberty, to battling all ideas differing from their own.

Mr. Chairman, I close with this word of hope. Long after the Soviet slanders we have heard today are forgotten, this General Assembly will be remembered for the devoted efforts made here in favor of a just peace. The settlements for which we strive are based on the idea that disagreements between nations, no matter how stubborn, can be solved without resort to war. The United States believes that the political warfare which Soviet communism feels obligated to wage against the free world need not be an exception to that rule. It is of human origin, it is limited, and it will end. May the Soviet Union understand this fact, so that, with its prompt and indispensable help, we can begin to end the conflict peacefully and in the justice and the friendship for which humanity longs.

U.S. Delegations to International Conferences

Governing Body of the International Labor Office

The Department of State announced on February 26 (press release 93) that the U.S. Government will be represented at the 134th session of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, which is scheduled to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, from March 5 to 8, 1957, by the following delegation:

Representative

J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor

Substitute Representative

Arnold L. Zempel, Executive Director, Office of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor

Advisers

Thomas D. Bowie, Office of International Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

David H. Popper, Consul, American Consulate General, Geneva

A. Henry Thurston, Business and Defense Services Administration, Department of Commerce

George Tobias, Labor Attaché, American Consulate General, Geneva

The full session will be preceded and followed by meetings of various committees of the Governing Body, beginning on February 25.

The Governing Body, composed of 20 government representatives, 10 representatives of management, and 10 representatives of labor, is the executive council of the International Labor Organization (ILO). It usually meets three times a year to receive reports on activities of the International Labor Office, outline future work of the office, examine and recommend the annual budget, and prepare agenda for the annual sessions of the International Labor Conference.

In addition to a progress report by the Director General of the ILO, the item of principal interest on the agenda of the 134th session will be the budget proposals for 1958.

Fourth Conference of NATO Information Officers

The Department of State announced on March 1 (press release 105) that the United States will be represented by the following delegation at the Fourth Conference of National Information Officers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to be held at Paris from March 6 to 8:

Burke Wilkinson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

John P. Meagher, Chief, Public Services Division, Department of State

John A. Hamilton, Regional Public Affairs Officer, U.S. Information Agency

Constance Roach, Political Officer, U.S. Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Richard Straus, Public Affairs Adviser, Office of European Regional Affairs, Department of State

The conference will bring together information officials from the 15 NATO countries. It will provide for a discussion and exchange of views on measures for implementing the recommendations in chapter 5 of the report of the Committee of Three on Non-Military Cooperation in NATO and on other matters of common interest.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography

Security Council

Letter Dated 14 January 1957 from the Representative of Yemen Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3773, January 15, 1957. 1 p. mimeo.

Letter Dated 26 January 1957 from the Representative of Portugal Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3781, February 1, 1957. 1 p. mimeo.

Letter Dated 4 February 1957 from the Representative of France Addressed to the President of the Security Council [transmitting a memorandum on "military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels

in Algeria"]]. S/3783, February 5, 1957. 4 pp. mimeo. Letter Dated 15 February 1957 from the Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Addressed to the President of the Security Council. S/3788, February 15, 1957. 4 pp. mimeo.

General Assembly

UNREF Executive Committee. Chinese Refugees in Hong Kong. A/AC.79/47, December 10, 1956. 7 pp. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Analysis of Implementation of the UNREF Plan of Operations for 1955 and of the Revised Plan of Operations (1956). Revised Plan of Operations 1957, Part I. A/AC.79/45, December 10, 1956. 55 pp. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Revised Plan of Operations (1957). Parts II and III. A/AC.79/46, December 14, 1956. 129 pp. mimeo.

Special Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Covering the period 1 November 1956 to mid-December 1956. A/3212/Add.1, January 10, 1957. 13 pp. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Amendment to Financial Rules for Voluntary Funds Governing the Administration of the UNREF Programme. A/AC.79/50, January 14, 1957. 2 pp. mimeo.

Special Report of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. A/3498, January 15, 1957. 7 pp. mimeo.

Question Considered by the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly from 1 to 10 November 1956. Letter dated 14 January 1957 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General. A/3499, January 15, 1957. 2 pp. mimeo.

Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War. Progress Report to the Secretary-General. A/AC.46/19, January 15, 1957. 4 pp. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Corrigendum No. 1 to the Analysis of Implementation of the UNREF Plan of Operations for 1955 and of the Revised Plan of Operations (1956), Revised Plan of Operations (1957) Part I. A/AC.79/45/Corr. 1, January 16, 1957. 1 p. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Addendum No. 1 to the UNREF Progress Report. Additional information in respect of the period 1 October-31 December 1956. A/AC.79/48/Add.1, January 21, 1957. 8 pp. mimeo.

UNREF Executive Committee. Provisional Financial Statements of the United Nations Refugee Fund for the Year 1956. A/AC.79/51, January 21, 1957. 16 pp. mimeo.

Question of the Frontier Between the Trust Territory of Somaliland Under Italian Administration and Ethiopia. Memorandum transmitted by the Ethiopian Government to the United Nations relative to the negotiations which took place in Addis Ababa from 6 March to 13 October 1956 concerning the frontier between Ethiopia and the Trust Territory of Somaliland. A/3502/Corr.1, January 24, 1957. 1 p. mimeo. and map.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: Report of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Offers of Study and Training Facilities under Resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954. A/3165/Add.4/Corr. 1, January 31, 1957. 1 p. mimeo.

Special Political Committee. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. Statement made by Henry R. Labouisse, Director, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, at the 23rd meeting of the Special Political Committee held on 11 February 1957. A/SPC/9, February 11, 1957. 17 pp. mimeo.

TREATY INFORMATION

Norway and United States Sign Nuclear Power Agreement

On February 25 the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of State (press release 87) announced that representatives of Norway and the United States on that day signed an agreement for cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement covers an exchange of unclassified information on research and power reactors and authorizes the sale by the United States to Norway of uranium for reactor fuel.

The agreement was signed by Wilhelm Morgenstierne, the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and C. Burke Elbrick, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs.

The agreement will facilitate further the cooperation between the two countries in the expansion of civil uses of nuclear energy in accord with the atoms-for-peace program of President Eisenhower. The terms of the agreement permit the exchange of unclassified information on the development, design, construction, operation, and use of various types of research, experimental power, and power reactors and will be the first power accord to be completed since the tripartite declassification of a large volume of power reactor data by the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada in December 1956.¹

The terms also permit the sale to Norway, subject to the usual safeguards, of up to 500 kilograms of contained U-235 in uranium enriched up to a maximum of 20 percent of U-235. Norway has indicated that it will use this fuel for a 20-megawatt heat power demonstration reactor under construction at Halden, where nuclear steam production and nuclear ship propulsion will be studied, and for two prototype power reactors. Under the agreement the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission may sell up to six kilograms of U-235 enriched up to 90 percent for use in a materials-

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 7, 1957, p. 35.

testing reactor. Norway may also obtain gram quantities of plutonium and U-233 for experimental projects.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Cultural Property

Convention for protection of cultural property in event of armed conflict, and regulations of execution. Done at The Hague May 14, 1954. Entered into force August 7, 1956.¹

Ratification deposited: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, February 6, 1957.

Protocol for protection of cultural property in event of armed conflict. Done at The Hague May 14, 1954. Entered into force August 7, 1956.¹

Ratification deposited: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, February 6, 1957.

Customs Tariffs

Convention creating the international union for the publication of customs tariffs, regulations of execution, and final declarations. Signed at Brussels July 5, 1890. Entered into force April 1, 1891. 26 Stat. 1518.

Adherence deposited: Saudi Arabia, January 14, 1957.

Protocol modifying the convention signed at Brussels July 5, 1890 (26 Stat. 1518), creating an international union for the publication of customs tariffs. Done at Brussels December 16, 1949. Entered into force May 5, 1950.¹

Notification of adherence given: Saudi Arabia, February 14, 1957.

International Court of Justice

Statute of the International Court of Justice (59 Stat. 1055).

Notice of withdrawal of recognition of compulsory jurisdiction deposited: Pakistan, December 21, 1956.

Sugar

International sugar agreement. Done at London under date of October 1, 1953. Entered into force May 5, 1954. TIAS 3177.

Accession deposited: Nicaragua, December 14, 1956.

Trade and Commerce

Protocol amending part I and articles XXIX and XXX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.²

Notification deposited (recognizing signature as binding): Austria, February 11, 1957.

Protocol amending preamble and parts II and III of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.²

Notification deposited (recognizing signature as binding): Austria, February 11, 1957.

Protocol of organizational amendments to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva March 10, 1955.²

Notification deposited (recognizing signature as binding): Austria, February 11, 1957.

Procès verbal of rectification concerning the protocol¹ amending part I and articles XXIX and XXX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the protocol² amending the preamble and parts II and III of the general agreement, and the protocol³ of organizational amendments to the general agreement. Done at Geneva December 3, 1955.

Accepted: Austria, February 11, 1957.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² Not in force.

BILATERAL

Norway

Agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington February 25, 1957. Enters into force on the day on which each Government receives from the other Government written notification that it has complied with statutory and constitutional requirements.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Confirmations

The Senate on February 21 confirmed John M. Allison to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: February 25-March 3

Releases may be obtained from the News Division, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

No.	Date	Subject
86	2/25	Program for Mollet visit (rewrite).
87	2/25	U.S.-Norway nuclear agreement.
*88	2/25	Houghton nominated Ambassador to France.
*89	2/25	Bruce nominated Ambassador to Germany.
*90	2/25	Sebald nominated Ambassador to Australia.
91	2/25	Polish economic talks.
92	2/25	Nixon: remarks on arrival of Mollet.
93	2/26	Delegation to meeting of ILO Governing Body (rewrite).
94	2/26	Annuity payment to Panama.
95	2/27	Return of Minister Walles.
96	2/28	Dulles: remarks on departure of Mollet.
97	2/28	Nixon: remarks on departure for Africa.
*98	2/28	Kalijarvi nominated Assistant Secretary.
99	2/28	U.S.-U.K. air services conference.
100	3/1	Afghanistan credentials (rewrite).
*101	3/1	Berding nominated Assistant Secretary.
†102	3/1	Delegation to SEATO Council meeting (rewrite).
103	3/1	Dulles: meeting with Arab States representatives.
*104	3/1	Durbrow nominated Ambassador to Viet-Nam.
105	3/1	Delegation to NATO National Information Officers conference (rewrite).
*106	3/2	Satterthwaite designated Director General of Foreign Service (biographic details).

*Not printed.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

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